

A
NEW and COMPENDIOUS
FRENCH
GRAMMAR:
WHEREIN

All the RULES necessary for
the attaining of that Language are
comprised in a shorter and more
exact Method than in any other.

By A.B.R. ROUSSIER.

OXFORD:

Printed by *Leon. Lichfield*, for *Tho. Leigh*,
and *Dan. Midwinter* at the *Rose and Crown*
in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, LONDON.
Anno Dom. 1701.

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All the Rules necessary for
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By ABRAHAM ROSSIER

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Printed by John Lichfield, for T. B. Leigh,
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New Date 1751.

**M O N S I E U R
H E L E .**

Monsieur,

CEux de ma profession regardent en imprimant un Livre, à le dedier à une personne, qui le vante, cependant j'ose vous assurer, que ce n'est point dans cette vûe, que je prens la liberté de vous presenter ce petit ouvrage : Mais, Monsieur, vous m'avez obligé avec tant de generosité, que je ne me le pardonnerois jamais, si je negligeois la moindre occasion de Vous donner des marques de ma reconnoissance, & de faire voir au Public les obli-

*gations, que je vous ai, & l'estime
que je fais de votre Personne. •
Mon but n'est pas de publier
les grands avantages que Vous
donnent, votre condition, vo-
tre fortune, votre merite, ni
toutes les belles qualitez dont
vous êtes orné, outre que ces
choses ne sont ignorées de per-
sonne, il faudroit, Monsieur,
un stile plus relevé que le mien,
pour leur donner leur verita-
bles couleurs, je passe donc sous
silence, toutes ces belles quali-
tez, & je vous prie d'accepter
ce petit temoignage de ma re-
connoissance, & de me per-
mettre de dire, que je suis avec
un tres-profond respect,*

MONSIEUR,

Votre très-humble, &
très-obéissant Serviteur,

A. ROUSSIER,

PREFACE.

TIS obvious to every one how very subject and liable to Alterations all living Languages are; from which the French is not over free; as it plainly appears from the Curiosity of that Nation, whose Taste is so nice and delicate, that they cannot endure an Author who favours of Antiquity, and differs a little from the style of those who are reckon'd the Compleat Masters of the Language. The French are taken only with such things as are in Fashion, and they are as curious in their Language, as in their Cloaths: every thing how fine and choice soever it is in it self, if it answereth not in every point with the present *Mode*, is only a matter of Ridicule: One might say the same of *French Grammars*, as of a Sute of Cloaths which was made 12 Years ago, It is very rich and fine, but it is pitty it is out of Fashion. I will not spend time, nor give my self the pains to speak of all the Grammars Printed about that time, but will only say something in short of one which
has

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has been lately Publish'd; and which I will venture to say is the best *French and English Grammar* I have seen. The Author tells us, p. 7. *ia.* 'These two Vowels make 'a Diphthong only in these words, *Diabie*; ' *Diacre, Fiacre, &c.* *ie* in *Fief, Miel, hier,* ' *mien*, p. 8. *ieu*, as *Dieu, lieu, mieux, oua,* ' *oue, oui*, as in *Touaille, fouet, oui*; and so in most of his Examples. Who has ever heard that (*ia*) was a Diphthong in *Diabie, Diacre, &c.*? It is certain that (*di*) makes a Syllable, and (*a*) another. But the most remarkable oversight that he has committed, is his endeavouring to make all those Rules ridiculous which Grammarians have laid down concerning the Articles; for which you have his own words, p. 47. 'The generality of Grammarians make a 'great bustle about Articles, which they 'divide into Definite, and Indefinite, without understanding well themselves what 'they mean by that Definition. Now I don't admire to see this Grammarian reject those Definitions, seeing he understands not what an Article is; for the truth of which Charge one need only look into his Grammar, p. 141. where he says, 'The Article ' *de* and ' *a* are either Definite or Indefinite 'according to the signification of the Nouns 'they are join'd to: Examp. of a Definite 'sence, *je parle de Cesar et d' Alexandre, nous* ' *avons parlé de vous à Marie.* Of an Indefi-

'nite

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*nite sence, La vanité de l'homme, Il faut
 donner quelques momens à la joie et à l'a-
 mour.* I think that *del, à la,* are the Ge-
 nitive and the Dative of the Article Defi-
 nite. P. 145. 'When one of these Articles,
le, la, les, du, de, goes before a Sir-name,
 it is a part of that Sir-name, which is
 declined as other proper Names with the
 Article *de* and *à*; Exam. *le Maître, de le
 Maître, à le Maître, &c. le coq, de le coq,
 à le coq, la le Maître, de la le Maître, &c.*
 This way of speaking perhaps was in use
 about 200 Years ago, and may at this day
 be us'd by the Vulgar, in those Provinces
 of *France* where they speak very ill. For
 they that have any acquaintance and know-
 ledge of the French Tongue, will not say,
je viens de chez de la le, nor *j'ai parlé à la
 le Maître*; but will say, *je viens de chez
 Madame* or *Maîtresse,* or *la bonne femme
 le Maître, j'ai parlé à la bonne femme le
 Maître, &c.* From these you may judge of
 his other Performances; it being not my
 design to specify and mark all the faults
 that our Royal Grammarian has been guilty
 of; for then my Preface would be larger
 than my Grammar. His Confusion and
 ill Method have put me upon Publishing
 this Grammar, which contains all the Prin-
 ciples of our Language; you have all the
 Rules compendiously set down. I must
 inform you, this Grammar is not adapted
 to

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to every Vulgar Capacity, but is design'd purely for such Persons as are acquainted in some measure with the *Latin Tongue*. It is far from me to ascribe to my self the Praise of it, and therefore I ingenuously confess I have taken the greater part of the Rules out of the *Professor de Fenne's Grammar*. As for the Dialogues, by reason of the difficulty I have in writing English, having been but a short time here, I was contented to take such as I thought the best out of Mr. *Fettaw's* and Mr. *Boyer's* Grammars, having endeavour'd to purge them of ill Expressions, and also to correct their Orthography.

☞ Observe, That such Words in this Grammar as are noted with a (*) are written according to the present Orthography of the *French Language*, as they are to be found in the *Journal des Sçavans*, &c.

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CHAP. I.

Of the Letters, and the Division of Letters.

THE Letters, which the French make use of to express themselves, are Two and Twenty, *viz.*

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, x, y, z.

Which in general, may be thus pronounc'd :

Aw, bè, cé, dé, ea, ef, ge, ausb, ee, ell, em, en, o, pé, qu, er, es, té, u, ex, ee greac, zed.

The Vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u, y.* *i* and *u*, become Consonants when a Vowel follows in the same Syllable, and then they are written thus, *j, v.* The rest of the Letters are Consonants.

A, sounds in French like *a* in English, as in *War, tall, examp, Academie, attaquer.*

Exception. *a* before an *i*, mark'd with Two points, sounds like the English *a* in

B

make

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make, examp. *païs*, country, *païer*, to pay.

E, has Four several sounds, all comprehended in this word *empêchée*: The first *e* in the same Syllable before *m* and *n* sounds like a French *a*, as *entendement*, understanding; you must pronounce as if it was writ *antandemant*. Except some Words that come from other Languages: as, *Amen*, *examen*, *Jerusalem*, &c. And in Words where (ne) is put after the Syllable (en) as *prenne* take, *ennemi*, * *prene*, *enemi*.

(i) before (en) in ~~the same Syllable~~ causes (e) to keep its own proper sound: as, *Chretien*, * *Cretien*, *bien*, *moien*, &c. Except when (t) comes immediately after it, then it is pronounc'd according to the first Rule: as, *patient*, and its Derivative as, *patience*; also, *audience*, *experience*, *science*.

E open, is pronounc'd clearly, like *e* in *sell*; as, *elle*, she; and in all Monosyllables; as, *Mes*, *tes*, *ses*, *Les*, *des*, *pres*, &c.

E Masculine is pronounc'd clearly and strongly, as in *be*, as *bonté*, *santé*: so it is pronounc'd before an (r) in the Infinitive Mood of the first Conjugation: as, *aimer*; and before a (z) as, *aimez*, &c.

E Feminine is weakly pronounc'd: as, *Miracle*, *ame*, *soul*, &c.

(i) is generally pronounc'd like the English *ee* in *seen*, or like the short *i* in *visible*: as, *verité*, *fidélité*. (i) and (y) have the same sound; (y) is always a Vowel, and it makes.

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a Syllable of it self in the beginning of Words: as, *yeux*, Eyes. In all Words where (*y*) was us'd, we use an (*j*) consonant: as, *juragne*, Drunkard. (*j*) becomes consonant before another Vowel: as, *je joue*, I play. When (*i*) goes before (*n*) it sounds like the English (*i*) in the word Wine, in French *Vin*.

O is pronounc'd in French as in English in these Words, *O're*, over: as, *parole*, word.

U is pronounc'd like the English (*u*) in surprize, in French *surprise*: V is made a Consonant before a Vowel: as, *vous* ye.

Of the Consonants.

B is pronounc'd as in English, as *bonne belle* * bone, bele.

C is pronounc'd before (*a, o, u,*) and the Consonants like *k*: as, *Car* for, *encore* yet, *Curateur* Guardian, *craindre* to fear; and before *e, i* as (*f*): as *ceci*, this. When (*ç*) is found thus written, which is only before *a, o, u,* never before *e, i*, it sounds like an (*ſ*) as, *Garçon* Boy. (*C*) is pronounc'd like a (*g*) in *second*, and its Derivatives: as, *seconder*, *secondement*, &c. it is pronounc'd at the end of Words: as in *Bouc*, a He-Goat, *avec*, with. Except *Almanac*, *Banc*, *Blanc* White, *Franc* free, *jonc* rush, *Tronc* Trunck, or stump, *Tabac* Tobacco.

D in the end of a Word before a Conso-

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*n*ant is not pronounc'd, but before a Vowel, or (*b*) mute, it has a sound that comes nearer to *t* than *d*: as, *grand homme*, * *home*, great Man; *gaillard Esprit*, jolly Fellow, &c.

F is pronounc'd with the Lips almost shut: as, *faute*: it is generally sounded at the end of Words, as in *vif*, alive; *soif*, thirst; but it is mute in *Clef*, *Bœuf*, *œuf*, *neuf*, new, &c.

G before (*e* and *i*) is pronounc'd softly: as *Gingembre*, Ginger; but before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the Consonants, it hath a strong sound: as, *garder* to keep, *gouter* to tast, *guérir* to cure, *glorifier*.

H in genuine French Words is pronounc'd, and stands as a Consonant: as, *honte* shame, *hazard* danger: But it is mute in Words deriv'd from the Latin and Greek Tongues; as *homme*, *honneur* Christ, &c. * *boneur*, *Crist*. Except *Henry*, *Holande*, *hannir* to neigh, *bannissement* neighing, *harpie*, *harang*, *hesiter* to stammer, *heros*, &c. It is likewise sounded in the beginning of Words deriv'd from the Latin, if the Latin Words from whom they are deriv'd have no *h*: as, *haut* tall, *hurler*, to howl, &c. Except *huile* Oyl, *huitre* Oyster.

L is not pronounc'd in *filz* son, *quelque* some, *quelqu'un* * *quelcun* some-body: Nor in the Pronouns *il*, *ils*, before a Consonant; as, *il fait* he does, *ils font* they do; and even before a Vowel, when there is an Interrogation, it is never pronounc'd; as, *que fera-t-il*

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til aujourd'hui? * *aujourd'hui*, What shall he do to day? It is founded at the end of words as, *mal* ill, *sel* Salt. Except, *fusil* Gun, *outil* Tool, &c. A double (*ll*) in the middle of a Word, after an *i*, has a liquid sound: as, *fil*le Daughter, like as *fillie*: Except *Ville* Town, *Mille* Thousand, *distiller* * *distiler*, to distil, and some others.

M is pronounc'd like an (*n*) at the end of words: as, *faim* hunger, *nom* name; and before *b*, *n*, *p*; as in *membre*, *colonne*, *emporter* to carry away; but it is pronounc'd in *calomnier*, *calomniateur*, &c.

N is founded at the end of Words: as *discretion*. At the end of an Adjective, or Pronoun follow'd by a Vowel, it has the sound of a double (*nn*): as, *un bon ami*, a good Friend, *son ami*, his Friend: Except Adjectives ending in (*in*); as, *divin homme*, divine Man; *fin* Or, fine Gold. It is mute in the third person of Verbs, which end in (*ent*): as, *aiment*; where (*t*) also is mute, except a Vowel follows.

P is commonly mute at the end of Words as in *drap*, Cloth; *trop*, too much: But if there follows a Vowel it is pronounc'd, except in *Loup*, Wolf; and in all Plurals: as, *draps*, *loups*, &c. It is also mute in *sept* * *set* Seven, *Pseaume*.

Pb sounds as in English, like an *f*: as, *Philosophie*, *Philosophe*, * *Filosofie*, *Filosofe*, &c.

Q is never found without (*u*), except in the

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the end of Words, it sounds like a (*k*): as, *quand* when, *que* what.

R is pronounc'd at the end of a Word before Vowels and Consonants: as, *Clair*, *tre-sor*, &c. Except in the Infinitive Mood of the first and second Conjugation: as, *parler* to speak, *Bâtir* to build; nor in Nouns of two Syllables or more, ending in *er* and *ier*, as *danger*, *premier* first, nor in *Monsieur*, *Messieurs*.

S in the beginning and middle of words is pronounc'd strongly: as, *Santé* health, *se-mence* seed, *penser* to think, *casque* helmet; but betwixt two Vowels, or an (*b*) mute, it sounds like a (*z*): as, *poser les Armes*, to ground the Arms.

T is not pronounc'd when a Consonant follows, nor at any time in the Copulative *et*. *T*, as in the Latin or Engl. sounds like an (*s*) in Words derived from the Latin: as, *Consolation*, *action*, *patient*: except *amitié*.

Note. After a Verb ending in (*a*) or (*e*) before One of these Three Particles *il*, *elle*, *on*, (*t*) is interpos'd: as, *parle-il*, *va-elle*, *dira-on*, read and write, *parle-t-il*, *va-t-elle*, *di-rat-on*.

X sounds much like the English *x*, except in some few Words, where it sounds like two (*ss*): as, *soixante* sixty, *Bruxelle*. Betwixt two Vowels in the middle of a Word, and at the end, when there follows a Vowel, it has the sound of a (*z*): as *Dixième* tenth, *Dix écus* ten Crowns.

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Z has a very agreeable and smooth sound in the middle of a Word: as *Deuxième* Twelfth: But it is always mute at the end of a Word: as *beautez* pronounce *bôté*.

These Pronouns *nôtre* and *vôtre* are pronounc'd as they are written, when you speak slow and very distinctly; but in a running and quick Pronunciation the last Syllables are not sounded, except a Vowel follows.

A Consonant in the end of a Word, is pronounc'd clearly in a running Discourse, when a Vowel, or (*b*) mute begins the next word; so that one would think it to be the first Letter of the following word: as, *vous aimez les hommes*, you love Men. Pronounce as if it were written, *vous zaimé les hommes*; except *vous* and *nous* in an Interrogation, where (*s*) is not sounded: as *etes vous au logis?* are you at home? as *ete vous au logi?*

Of Diphthongs and Triphthongs.

Diphthongs and *Triphthongs* are made of Vowels: which are, *ai, au, eau, ei, eu, oeu, oi, ou, ui*.

Ai is pronounc'd as (*e*) open: as *laquai, plaisir*; the Verbs *j'ai* I have, *je sais* I know, and the Perfect simple, and Future Tenses of Verbs keep a middle sound betwixt (*è*) masculine and (*e*) open: as *je chantai* I did sing, *je chanterai* I shall or will sing.

Au, eau, like (*ô*) long as in *haut* high, *autant* as much, *Chapeau* Hat. *Ei*

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Ei is pronounc'd ^{as a single (e)} when it is join'd to an (n) as *seindre*, *peindre*.

Eu, *œu* are pronounc'd a little ^{clearer} ~~clearer~~ than (u) : as *jeu* play, *feu* fire, *cœur* heart, *voeu* vow.

Oi is pronounc'd in Monosyllables almost as if it were writ *soa* : as *loi* law, *bois* wood, *quoi* what ; except *froid* cold, *croire* to believe, *droit* strait &c. and the Imperfect Tenses, both of the Indicative and Subjunctive Mood, which are pronounc'd like (ai) or (e) open : as *je vendois* I sold, *je vendrois* I should sell ; and also the Third Person plural : as *ils vendroient* ; likewise the Names of Countries : as *Anglois*, *François* &c.

Ou is pronounc'd as (oo) or as in *could*, *would* : as *souci* care, *coudre* to sew, *moudre* to grind.

Ui is almost pronounc'd as it is writ : as *lui* he, *nuit* night ; but in *qui* it sounds as *ki*.

After all, the true Pronunciation of the French Language, is not to be attain'd by Precepts, and especially of the *Diphthongs* ; therefore you must learn it from a skilful Master.

C H A P. II.

Of the Elision.

ELision is the striking off a Vowel before another : These three Vowels suffer Elision, *viz.*

A in the Article, and the Pronoun *la*.

E in

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E in Words of One Syllable.

i in *si* before *il* and *ils*.

La the Article Feminine: as, *l'ame* the Soul, *l'hotesse* the Landlady.

La a Pron. Relat. as *je l'aime*, I love her, *nous l'honorons*, We respect her: Except 1. When it is put after the Imperative: as *faites la entrer*, Let her come in. 2. When it is an Adverb: as *êtes vous la haut?* Are you there above? The Pronoun *ma* before *amie*, *amour*; as *m'amie m'amour*, Sweet-heart.

E in Monosyllables: as *l'Esprit* the Wit, *l'Homme* the Man, *c'est* it is, *qu'il m'atende* that he wait for me: Also in some Words of Two Syllables, as *entre s'entr'aimer* to love one another; *chaque*, as *chaqu'un* * *chacun* every one; *quelque* as *quelqu'un* * *quelcun* some-body; and in some Adjective feminine, as *demie* before a Substantive, as *de-mi'douzaine* half a dozen, *demie'heure* half an hour; and in the personal Pronoun *je*, as *j'aime* I love: Except when it is put after the Verb, as *ai je affaire avec vous?* Have I any business with you? * *affaire*.

The Conjunction *si* before *il* and *ils*, as *s'il vous plait* if you please, *s'ils aiment* if they love.

C H A P. III.

Of the Accent.

THe Accent is Threefold, the first is call'd *Acute*, and it is only set over an *é* Masculine, as *santé* health.

The Second *Grave*, which is put upon the Adverbs of place, to distinguish them from Articles, and Conjunctions, as *où* where, *là* there; and the Particle *à* to distinguish it from the third Person sing. of the Present of the Indicative Mood of *Avoir* to have.

The third *Circumflex*, is put on a long Vowel, when either a Vowel, or an (s) has been struck off, as *aage*, *âge*, *bastir bâtir* to Build.

The *Diæresis* divides a Vowel from another, putting two points upon the second, as *païs* Country *poète*, &c. On the contrary if two words are to be join'd it is made thus (-) as *tres-humble* most humble.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Articles, and of the Declension of Nouns.

THe Six Cases, which are us'd in other Grammars, in this are reduc'd to Three. The *Nom.* and *Acc.* are the same, and so are the *Gen.* and *Ablative*; as for the *Vocative* we use none in French.

Ar-

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Articles are Particles put before Nouns to decline them, and to shew their Gender and Number, they are Threefold.

The First is call'd Definite.

<i>Sing Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>
<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> le	Ciel	la Terre
<i>Gen. and Abl.</i> du	the heaven	de la the earth
<i>Dat.</i> au		à la.

Before a Vowel, or an *h* mute, of both genders.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> l'	Esprit	the wit
<i>Gen. and Abl.</i> de l'	ame	the soul
<i>Dat.</i> à l'	honneur	the honour
<i>Plu. Les, des, aux.</i>	Cieux.	

The Second is call'd Indefinite, and it is of both Genders and Numbers.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i>	André.	Jean
<i>Gen. and Abl.</i> d'	Elisabet.	de Londres
<i>Dat.</i> à	Amsterdam	à Marie

The Third is call'd Article of Unity, which signifies in the Singular a whole, and in the Plural it marks one uncertain Number.

<i>Sing. Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>Nom and Acc</i> un one	une
<i>Gen. and Abl.</i> d'un	d'une
<i>Dat.</i> à un	à une.

Plural for both Genders.

Before a Substantive. Before an Adjective.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> des	de
<i>Gen. and Abl.</i> des	des
<i>Dat.</i> à des	à de.

Examp.

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Example : *un Roi* a King, *une Reine* a Queen, *des Rois* some Kings, *des Reines* some Queens, *de grands Rois* great Kings, *de grandes Reines* great Queens, *la gloire des vertueux Princes*, or *des Princes vertueux* the Glory of vertuous Princes.

The Article Definite is put before all Appellative Nouns determined to a certain person or thing: as *I'ai vû le Roi d'Angleterre* I saw the King of England, *J'ai trouvé le Livre que j'ai si long tems cherché*, I have found the Book which I sought so long. *J'ai vû l'Angleterre, la France, l'Espagne &c.* I have seen England, France, Spain &c. But we say, *Je viens de France, d'Angleterre*, I come from France, England.

It is put also before Participles, Prepositions, Adverbs, Adjectives and Infinitives, which are taken substantively: as *le diligent étudie bien*, the diligent man studies hard; *l'aimant, l'aimé, le sage dit*, the loving, the lov'd, the Wise says &c. *le dehors* the outside, *le dedans* the inside, *le derriere* the backside &c. Before Saint, as *la Sainte Ecriture* the holy Scripture.

Sur about, before Numbers, as *sur les deux ou trois heures*, about two or three a Clock; *sur le midi, minuit*, about noon, midnight; otherwise we say, *à une heure, deux, trois &c.* at one of the clock, two, three &c. *à midi, minuit*, at noon, midnight.

The Article Indefinite is put before all proper

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proper Names of Men, Women, Cities, Towns, Villages, Months and Days: as *J'ai reçu ce Livre de Jean, & ie le veux donner à Marie*, I receiv'd that Book of John, and I will give it to Mary.

Je partis de Londres le sixième de Juin, I departed from London on the sixth of June. *J'irai à Londres, Lundi ou Mardi*, I will go to London on Monday or Tuesday: It is likewise put after Adverbs of quantity, and such like: as *Beaucoup d'argent* much Mony, *Trop de vin, & peu de pain* too much Wine, and little Bread.

Saint Holy, when it is set before proper Names, has this Article put before: as *Les Oeuvres de Saint Augustin*, Saint Augustin's Works; and likewise before Numbers: as *Je l'ai donné à un de vous trois*, I gave it to one of you three.

Altho' it was said before that the Article *du, de la*, is a sign of the Gen. and Ablative Cases, it is nevertheless us'd sometimes to express the *Nom.* and *Acc.* Cases: as *voilà du pain, de l'eau*, here's Bread, Water; *j'ai bu du vin & de la biere*, I have drunk Wine and Beer. *Note*: When there is a measure or a quantity of a thing, we use the Article Indefinite: as *donnez moi un morceau de pain, de viande &c.* give me a piece of Bread, of Meat &c. But when a thing is specified, and us'd in a determinate sense, we use the Article *Definite*: as *donnez moi un morceau du*

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du pain, que j'ai a porté, give me a piece of the Bread which I brought.

If the latter of two Substantives coming together, is construed Adjectively in Latin, it hath the Article Indefinite before it: as *un pont de bois, de Pierre*, a wooden Bridge, a stone Bridge; *Vin de France de Rhin*, French Wine, Rhenish Wine; *un habit d'homme*, a Man's Garment; *une robe de femme*, a Woman's Gown &c.

CH A P. IV.

Of the Genders.

THERE are two Genders in French, viz. the Masculine and Feminine, as for the Neuter it is never to be met with, but in (*ce*) that, *tout* all, *que* what, that is when they are put alone without a Substantive, and want the plural Number.

All proper Names of Gods, Angels, Devils, of Men, of Dignities, of Trades and Offices of Men, are of the Masculine Gender: as *Jupiter, Michel, Lucifer; Pierre, Roi, Cuisinier* &c. Also the Names of Trees, Months, Days and Coins: as *un Frêne* an Ash-tree, *Janvier* January, *Dimanche* Sunday, *un écu* a Crown: But the Names of Towns, some are of the Masculine, some of the Feminine Gender, according to their Termination, as *Londres* London, *Rome* &c.

Proper Names of Women, of Goddesses, Dignities and Offices belonging to Women, of

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of Sciences, Vertues, Fruits, are of the Feminine Gender: as *Marie*, *Junon*, *Reine* Queen, *Couturière* Seamstrefs, *Filosofie* Philosophy, *Charité* Charity, *une pomme* an Apple.

We say in Poetry, that Words which end in (e) Feminine, are of the Feminine Gender; as *terrible*, *juste* &c. all other Terminations are call'd Masculine. This Rule is infallibly apply'd to Names of Kingdoms, Provinces; as *la France*, *le Poitou* &c. and also to the Letters which take *un*; as *un* (a) *un* (b) &c. which are Masculine, but in the Feminine we say *une F*, *une h*, *une l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*; as *la Foi* Faith, *la Musique* Musick, *une Noce* a Wedding, *une heure* an Hour, *une lame* a Blade of a Sword, *une reponse* an Answer, *une Seigneurie* a Lordship: But there are too many Exceptions to be here inserted, which the Learner may meet with more conveniently in his Dictionary.

C H A P. V.

Of the Formation of feminine Substantives.

Substantives of the Feminine Gender are form'd by adding only an (e): as *Bou-
lenger* Baker, *Boulengere* Baker's Wife.

Words in (ien) and (on) take (ne): as *vau-
rien*, *vaurienne* idle Rascal, *Brouillon*, *Brou-
llonne* pragmatical Fellow.

Prince

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Prince Prince, Comte Earl, Maître Master, take (*ſſe*) Princesse, Comtesse, Maîtresse.

In (*eau*) they change in (*elle*) as *Maquereau* Pimp, *Maquerelle* Bawd. In (*eur*) they change in (*euse*) as *Menteur*, *Menteuse* Liar: Except *Ambassadeur*, *Amateur* Lover, *Acteur* Actor, *Conservateur*, *Empereur*, *Inventeur*, *Protecteur* *Tuteur* Guardian; which change *teur* in *trice*: as *Amatrice*, *Imperatrice*, *Ambasadrice*, &c.

Vengeur Revenger, *Pecheur* Sinner, make *Vengereſſe*, *Pechereſſe*; *Gouverneur* Governor, *Serviteur* Servant, make *Gouvernante*, *Servante*. Also *Dieu* God, *Déeſſe*; *Roi* King, *Reine*; *Duc* Duke, *Duchefſe*; *Abé* Abbot, *Abefſe*; *Jumeau* Twins, *Jumelle*; *Neveu*, Nephew, *Niece*; *Fils* Son, *Fille*; *Larron* Thief, *Larroneſſe*; *Levrier* Greyhound, *Levrette*; *Loup* Wolf, *Louve*; *Nourriſſier* Foster-Father, *Nourrice* Nourſe, *Cheval* Horſe, *Jument* or *Cavale* Mare, *Coq* Cock, *Poule* Hen, *Cerf* Stag, *Biche* Hind, *Taureau* Bull, *Vache* Cow.

Note. Many Subſtantives of the Maſcu- line Gender, are never us'd in the Feminine: as *Poſſeſſeur*, *Succeſſeur*, &c. There are ſome which want the Singular Number: as *Les Delices* Delights, *des Pincettes* Tongs, *des Mouchettes* Snuffers, *des Vergettes* a Brush; and ſome Plural: as *Argent* Silver, *Chair* Fleſh &c.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Formation of Adjectives Feminine.

Adjectives ending in (e) are of the common Gender; that is to say, they serve indifferently to Masculine or Feminine Substantives: as *honnête* honest **honête*.

In *é, d, u, ois*, take an (e): as, *aimé* lov'd, *lourd* dull, *crû* grown, *Anglois* English, *aimée, lourde, crüe, Angloise*: Except *Vert* green, *verte*. *Bas* low, *épais* thick, *gras* fat, *gros* big, take (se) *basse, grosse* &c.

In (al) and (il) take an (e) as *Brutal* Brutish, *Cruil*, *Brutale, Civile*: Except *Gentil* pretty *Gentille*; and all the Adjectives in (el) as *cruel, cruelle, fou* fool, *mou* soft, *nul* void, *folle, molle, nulle*.

In (eau) change (au) in (lle) as *nouveau* new, *nouvelle, beau* fine, *belle*: But when the following Word begins by a Vowel then (eau) is chang'd, in (el) as *bel enfant*, pretty Child.

In (on) take (ne) as *bon* good, *bonne*. In (c) take (che) as *franc* free, *franche*: Except *Turc, Grec, Public*, which take *que, Grecque*. In (f) change (f) in (ve) as *chetif* pitiful, *chetive*. In (g) take (ue) as *long, longue*. In (t) take (te) as *net* clean, *nette*: Except *tout* all, *prudent, patient*, which take (e) as *toute, prudente* &c. And those ending in (ant) as *Courtant* short and well-set Man,

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Sourdaut deafish; which change their (*t*) in (*de*) as *Courtaude*, *Sourdaude*.

In (*x*) they change (*x*) in *se*, as *heureux* happy, *heureuse*: Except *Doux* sweet, *Douce*, *faux* false, *fausse*, *roux* red-hair'd, *rousse*.

Of the Formation of the Plural Number.

Nouns ending in (*s*, *x*, *z*) are the same in the Plural, as *Anglois* English, *heureux* happy, *nez* nose: But all the other are form'd commonly by adding (*s*) as *l'homme* the Man, *les hommes* Men, *la femme* the Woman, *les femmes*: Except those in (*al*) and (*ail*) which change in (*aux*) as *Animal*, *animaux*, *travail* work, *travaux*. The next take only an (*s*) *attirail* train, *bal* ball, *éventail* fan, *fatal*, *serrail* Seraglio; ending in *eu*, *eau*, *on*, take an (*x*) as *feu* fire, *rideau* curtain, *clou* nail, *feux* &c. In *ant* or *ent* change (*t*) in (*s*) as *enfant* Boy, *enfants*, *prudent*, *prudens*; also *tout* all, *tous*.

Words of Numbers take nothing in their Plural, as *quatre mille hommes* four Thousand Men.

CHAP. VII.

Of Diminutives.

SUBSTANTIVES and Adjectives of the Masculine Gender, make their Diminutives, in (*et*) *elet*) as *Livre* a Book, *Livret* a little Book, *Manteau* Cloak, *Mantelet* a short Cloak:

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Cloak: Those of the Feminine in *ette* and *elette*, as *fille* Girl, *fillette* a little Girl, *femme* Woman, *femmelette* a little Woman.

There are many Nouns, which admit of no Diminutive to be form'd from 'em, because it's against use, as from *Soldat* Soldier, *Galand* Knave; we do not say, *un Soldatet*, nor *un Galandet*: But we use the Adjective *petit*, as *un petit Soldat* a little Soldier; and so of other Words which have no Diminutive.

Observe these following: *Arbre* Tree, *Arbrisseau* Shrub, *Ane* Ass, *Anon* young Ass, *Berger* Shepherd, *Bergerot* young Shepherd, *Bergere* Shepherdess, *Bergeronnette* a little Shepherdess, *Beuf* Ox, *Bouveau* Bullock, *Brochet* Pike, *Brocheton* Pickeril, *Chat* Cat, *Chaton* young Cat, *Diable* Devil, *Diabloton* young Devil, *Lapin* Rabbet, *Lapreau* young Rabbet, *Lievre* Hare, *Levraut* young Hare, *Lion* Lion, *Lionceau* Lion's Whelp, *Loup* Wolf, *Louveteau* young Wolf, *Pigeon*, *Pigeonneau* young Pigeon, *Rue* Street, *Ruette* or *Ruelle* narrow Street, *Cheval* Horse, *Bidet* little Nag, *Sanglier* wild Boar, *Marassin* young wild Boar, *Poule* Hen, *Poussin* or *Poulet* Chicken.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Degrees of Comparison.

THe sign of the Comparative Degree is *plus* more, as *grand* great, *plus grand* more great; these following are express'd in

one Word without the help of *plus*, *bon* good, *meilleur* better, *mauvais* bad, *pire* worse, *petit* little, *plus petit* or *moindre* less; but you must observe that *plus petit* relates to quantity, and *moindre* to quality, as *les plus petits ne sont pas toujours les moindres*, the least are not always the worst. The Superlative Degree is express'd with these Particles, *tres*, *bien*, *fort*, when a thing is amplify'd without Comparison: But when many things are compar'd together, and one is prefer'd, we must use the Comparative with the Article Definite, as *le Lion est le plus fort de toutes les bêtes*, the Lion is the strongest of all Beasts.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Numbers.

NUMBERS are Cardinal, Ordinal, Proportional, Collective and Distributive. Cardinal are *un* 1, *deux* 2, *trois* 3, *quatre* 4, *cinq* 5, *six* 6, *sept* 7, *huit* 8, *neuf* 9, *dix* 10, *onze* 11, *douze* 12, *treize* 13, *quatorze* 14, *quinze* 15, *seize* 16, *dixsept* 17, *dixhuit* 18, *dixneuf* 19, *vingt* 20, *vingt & un* 21, *vingt deux* 22, *trente* 30, *quarante* 40, *cinquante* 50, *soixante* 60, *soixante & dix* 70, *quatrevingt* 80, *quatrevingt dix* 90, *cent* 100, *mille* 1000, *dix mille* 10000, *cent mille* 100000, *million* 1000000. *Septante*, *Huitante*, *Nonante* are Arithmetical Terms; we say nevertheless, *les Septante Interpretes*, the Seventy Interpreters;

preters; we say, *dans huit jours*, within eight Days, *dans quinze jours*, within a Fortnight &c. In speaking of Hours we use the Cardinal Numbers, as *il est six heures, neuf heures, midi, minuit*; it is six, nine, twelve a-clock: But not *douze heures*. Ordinal, as *premier* first, *second*, or *deuxième* second, *troisième* third &c. Proportionals, as *simple*, *double*, *triple*, *quadruple* fourfold, *centuple* hundred fold; the other Numbers are not in use, and instead of them we use, *cing fois plus*, five times more, *six fois plus* &c.

Collective, as *couple*, *paire* pair, *demi'-douzaine*, half-dozen; but instead of *Centaine* we use *Cent*, as *combien vendez vous le Cent de ces poires?* for how much do you sell a Hundred of these Pears.

Distributive, as *un à un*, one and one, *deux à deux* two and two, *cing à cing* five and five, *dix à dix* ten and ten, as *ils marchaient en bel ordre deux à deux*, *quatre à quatre*, they march'd in good order two and two, four and four; and not *de deux en deux*.

In Poetry we say *un quatrain*, a quatrain, or a stanza of four Verses.

CHAP. X.

Of Pronouns.

THere are Six sorts of Pronouns, viz. the Personal, Demonstrative, Possessive, Interrogative, Relative and Indefinite; all which are Absolute and Conjunctive.

Con-

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Conjunctive personal Pronouns are set only before Verbs, and these two Adverbs, *voici* here is, *voilà* there is, and they are declined without an Article.

Singular.

Nom. } *je* I, *tu* thou, *il* he, *elle* she. (self.
Dat. } *me* to me, *te* to thee, *lui* to him, *se* to him-
Acc. } *me* me, *te* thee, *le* him, *la* her, *se* himself.

Plural.

Nom. } *nous* we, *vous* you, *ils* they, *elles* they.
Dat. } *nous* to us, *vous* to you, *leur* to them.
Acc. } *nous* us, *vous* you, *les* them.

These Pronouns, as it may be seen, have no *Gen.* nor *Abl.* Case, but when there is need of those Cases we must use the *Absolute person Pron.*

They are put before the Verb when a Question is not asked, as *je me confesse*, I confess my self; also before these two Adverbs, as *me voici* here I am, *le voilà* there he is.

In the Imperative Mood, or in an Interrogation or Repetition, they are put after the Verb, when there is no Negation, as *parle je?* do I speak? But instead of (*me*) and (*te*) we must use sometimes *moi* and *toi*, as *prenez moi* take me, *connois toi toi-même* know your self. In wishing, as *que ne suis je mort*, I would I were dead.

The Pronoun is set before the Verb when the Sentence is Negative, as *ne me parlez pas*,

pas, do not speak to me. *Vous* is us'd instead of *tu*, for Civility's sake, as *vous êtes mon ami*, you are my Friend. When a Noun goes before the Verb, the Pronoun is to be left out, as *l'homme est créé à l'image de Dieu*, Man was created after the image of God; and not *l'homme il est* &c. But when there is an Interrogation, the Pronoun is put after the Noun and the Verb: as *L'homme est-il aimable?* Is the Man lovely?

The Absolute Personal Pronouns.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>moi my</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom. & Acc.</i>	<i>toi thy</i>	<i>nous our</i>
<i>Gen. & Abl. de</i>	<i>lui him</i>	<i>vous your</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à elle her</i>	<i>eux them</i>
	<i>soi him</i>	<i>elles them</i>

These are construed without a Verb, or they are put after it: as *de qui parlez vous?* of whom do you speak? *de vous* of you, *de lui* of him, *d'eux* of them. They are also construed with a Preposition: as *Si Dieu est pour moi, qui sera contre moi?* If God is for me, who will be against me?

Of Conjunctive Possessive Pronouns.

	<i>Masc. Fem.</i>	<i>Com. Gender.</i>
<i>Nom. & Acc.</i>	<i>mon, ma my</i>	<i>notre our</i>
<i>Gen. & Abl. de</i>	<i>ton, ta thy</i>	<i>votre your</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à son, sa his her</i>	<i>leur their</i>

Plural

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Plural Common Gender.

Nom. & Acc.	mes	my	nos	our
Gen. & Abl. de	tes	thy	vos	your
Dat. à	ses	his or her	leurs	their

These are put with Substantives: as, *mon Père* my Father, *ma Mère* my Mother, *son Livre* his Book, *nos amis sont vos ennemis* our Friends are your Enemies. Altho' *mon, ton, son,* are to be set before Substantives of the Masculine Gender, nevertheless they are put before Nouns of the Feminine, that begin with a Vowel, or an (h) mute: as *mon Ame* my Soul, *ton Epée* thy Sword, *son Hotesse* his Landlady.

Of Absolute Possessive Pronouns.

Sing. Masc.		Fem.
Nom. & Acc. le	mien	la mienne mine
Gen. & Abl. du	tien	de la tienne thine
Dat. au	fien	à la sienne his, hers

Plu. Masc.		Fem.
Nom. & Acc. les	miens, miennes	mine
Gen. & Abl. des	tiens, tiennes	thine
Dat. aux	fiens, fiennes	his, hers.

Sing. Masc.		Fem.
Nom. & Acc. le	nôtre	la nôtre our
Gen. & Abl. du	vôtre	de la vôtre your
Dat. au	leur	à la leur their

Plural

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Plural Common.

Nom. & Acc. les } nôtres ours
 Gen. & Abl. des } vôtres yours
 Dat. aux } leur theirs.

These are put without a Substantive, but then it is to be understood, as *il faut rendre à chacun le sien*, Every one should have his own, *j'apporterai du Mien*, & *vous du vôtre*, I will bring some of mine, and you of yours.

Of Conjunctive Demonstrative Pron.

Sing. Masc. Fem.

Nom. & Acc. } ce, cet. cette this, * cete.

Gen. & Abl. de } Plu. Common.

Dat. à } ces these.

Ce is us'd before a Substantive that begins with a Consonant, as *ce Cheval* this Horse: But *cet* before a Substantive that begins with a Vowel, or (*h*) mute, as *cet enfant* that Boy, *cet homme* that Man.

Note, That when *ce* is put for *cela* it has no Plural, and it requires the Relative *que* after it, as *ce que vous dites est bon*, that which you say is good: Without a Relative we must use *ceci* this, *cela* that, as *ceci me plait* this pleases me, *cela me déplait* that displeases me.

Demonstrative Absolute Pron.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. & Acc. } celui he. Ceux those,
 Gen. & Abl. de } celle she. celles those.
 Dat. à }

These

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These are set without Substantives, and commonly admit after them a Relative, as *celui ou celle que vous aimez*, he or her whom you love: *Ci* and *là* are added for the greater demonstration, there being no Relative, as *celui-ci* this, *celui-là* that, *celle-ci* this, *celle-là* that; where you see plainly that (*ci*) denotes a thing at hand, and (*là*) a thing afar off, as *j'aime mieux ce livre ci, que celui là*, I had rather have this Book, than that.

Of Relative Pronouns.

<i>Nom.</i>			
<i>Gen. & Abl. de</i>	}	<i>qui</i>	<i>who</i>
<i>Dat. à</i>			
<i>Acc. que</i>		<i>que.</i>	
		<i>Sing. Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>Nom. & Acc.</i>	}	<i>lequel</i>	<i>laquelle</i>
<i>Gen. & Abl.</i>		<i>duquel</i>	<i>de laquelle</i>
<i>Dat.</i>		<i>auquel</i>	<i>à laquelle.</i>
		<i>Plur.</i>	
<i>Nom. & Acc.</i>	}	<i>lesquels</i>	<i>lesquelles</i>
<i>Gen. & Abl.</i>		<i>desquels</i>	<i>desquelles</i>
<i>Dat.</i>		<i>auxquels</i>	<i>auxquelles.</i>
<i>Nom. & Acc.</i>			
<i>Gen. & Abl. de</i>	}	<i>quoi</i>	<i>what.</i>
<i>Dat. à</i>			

Qui is of both Genders and both Numbers, and expresses a Nominative Case, *que* an Accusative, as *j'ai un ami qui m'est venu voir*, I have a Friend which came to see me.

J'aime

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J'aime celui, ou celle, que vous aimez, I love him, or her whom you love: Qui and lequel have this difference, viz Qui is said in oblique cases only of Persons, as c'est une personne de qui j'ai reçu beaucoup de faveurs, It is a Person of whom I have receiv'd many Favours: c'est une fille, à qui j'ai donné mon Cœur, It is a Girl to whom I have given my Heart: But not c'est un Cheval de qui, but dont, not à qui but auquel, and so when we speak of things inanimate; therefore you must not say, c'est un jardin, de qui je retire beaucoup de fruits, but duquel or dont, It is a Garden out of which I gather much Fruit. We use lequel, and not qui, when two Substantives of different Gender go before a Relative, which has relation to that which is the farthest off, as Voila l'opinion de l'Auteur laquelle je vous prie de suivre, It is the opinion of the Author which I desire you to follow: Besides these foregoing Pronouns we have le, la, les, y, en, dont, où, which are sometimes Relatives, le, la, les are Articles or Pron. Person. as was said before; or Pron. Relat. as may be seen by the following Examples, as Priez vous Dieu? Do you pray God? oui je le prie, yes I pray him, Avez vous la crainte de Dieu? Have you the Fear of God? oui, je l'ai, yes I have it: Aimez vous les Livres? Do you love Books? oui, je les aime, yes I love them.

T relates to a Place or Thing, as alez vous à la

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à la Comedie? do you go to the Comedy? *oui j'y vais*, yes I go thither; *êtes vous disposé à la Vertu?* are you dispos'd to Virtue? *oui j'y suis disposé*, yes I am dispos'd to it.

En relates to a Person, a Thing, or Place, as *Vous m'avez obligé, & je vous en remercie*, you have obliged me, and I thank you for it; *Quand j'ai du Vin, j'en bois*, When I have Wine I drink of it; *venez vous de Londres?* do you come from London? *oui, j'en viens*, yes, I come from thence: It relates also to a part of a thing, as *avez vous du pain?* have you some Bread? *j'en ai*, I have some; but if you speak of a whole Loaf, say, *avez vous le pain?* have you the Loaf? *je l'ai*, I have it. *En* is us'd also in several Expressions without any antecedent, as *j'en tiens*, I am catch'd: You may see more about this Particle in Chap. 17. Of Prepositions.

Dont whereof, of which, of whom, as *le Gentilhomme dont nous parlons*, the Gentleman whereof we speak, *les hommes dont vous m'avez parlé*, the Men of whom you spoke to me.

Où is put for *auquel*, as *le triste état, où je vous ai laissé*, the sad condition wherein I did leave you, is better than *auquel*.

Conjunctive Interrogative Pron.

Sing. Masc. Fem.

Nom. & Acc. } *quel? quelle?* what, which.
Gen. & Abl. de } *Plu. Masc. Fem.*
Dat. à } *quels? quelles?*

These

These are put before a Substantive, as
quel Livre avez vous? What Book have you?
quelles gens sont ce là? what sort of Men
 are there?

Absolute Interrogative Pron.

	<i>Sing. Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>Nom. & Acc.</i>	lequel	laquelle
<i>Gen. & Abl.</i>	duquel	de laquelle
<i>Dat.</i>	auquel	à laquelle.
	<i>Pl. Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>Nom. & Acc.</i>	lesquels	lesquelles, <i>which</i>
<i>Gen. & Abl.</i>	desquels	desquelles
<i>Dat.</i>	auxquels	auxquelles.
<i>Nom. & Acc.</i>	{ <i>qui?</i> <i>who, whom</i>	
<i>Gen. & Abl. de</i>	{ <i>quoi?</i> <i>que?</i> <i>what.</i>	
<i>Dat. à</i>	{	

Qui Interrogative is said of Persons in the Nom. and Acc. as *qui est là?* who is there? But *que* of inanimate things, as *que demandez vous?* what do you desire? that is to say, What thing do you desire?

Quoi and *que* are us'd in both Genders, and are said of Things, not of Persons, as *que dites vous?* what say you? *Que* is us'd only in the Nom. and Acc. Case, *quoi* in the Gen. Abl. and Dat. as *de quoi parle-t-on?* of what is there mention made? *à quoi passerons nous le Temps?* about what shall we employ our time?

There is this difference between *qui* and *lequel*, viz. that *qui* is said of a Thing in gene-

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general, *lequel* of a determinate thing, as *qui est venu ici?* who is come here? *un de mes freres*, one of my Brothers, *lequel?* which of them? They are join'd also to the Verb *Savoir*, as *je ne sai quel livre c'est*, I know not what Book it is, *je ne sai lequel choisir*, I do not know which to chuse.

Of Indefinite Pron.

Indefinite Pronouns denote some uncertain Person or Thing, and they are either *Conjunctive* or *Absolute*: The *Conjunctive* are these that follow, *quelque* some-body, *chaque* every, *aucun* any body, *nul* none, *certain*, *autre* other, *plusieurs* several, *tout* all, *tel* such, *même* same; which are construed with Substantives, and are declined with the *Article Indefinite*, and their use shall be shewn in the following Examples.

Avez vous quelque Livre? Have you some Book? *chaque jour à son nom*, every Day has its Name; and it is us'd in the plural, except with Nouns which have no singular Number, *je n'ai lu aucun Auteur, qui me plaise tant, que celui ci*, I never read an Author, which pleases me so well as this; it is always us'd Negatively, don't say, *aucuns vous aiment*, but *quelques uns* &c. *Nul* is us'd instead of *pas un*, as *vous n'avez nulle occasion*, or *nul sujet de vous plaindre*, you have no occasion to complain. *Un certain Gentilhomme*, a certain Gentleman, *un autre homme* another Man,

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Man, *une autre femme* another Woman; *plusieurs mois* many Months, *plusieurs années* many Years, it is always of the plural Number. *Tout homme* every Man, *toute femme* every Woman, *tel homme* such Man, *telle femme* such Woman; *Même*, as *je le ferai moi même* I will do it my self, when it is join'd to Verbs it is made a Conjunction or an Adverb, as *même il pleuroit*, he even wept.

The Absolute Pron.

Quelqu'un or *quelcun* some-body, *chacun* every one, *quiconque* whosoever, *Autrui* others, *Personne* no-body, *pas un* none, as *quelcun vous demande*, some-body asks for you, *chacun cherche son profit*, every one seeks his own profit, *quiconque vous a dit cela à menti*, whosoever told you that Ly'd, *je ne veux rien d'autrui*, I will have nothing from another, *Personne n'est par fait*, no body is perfect; in this signification *Personne* has no plural Number, but in the Latin signification it is always Feminine, as *la Personne que vous aimez est arrivée*, the Person whom you love is come; *pas un d'eux ne viendra*, none of 'em will come.

C H A P. XI.

Of the order of Substantives and Adjectives.

Nouns of Cardinal Number, as *un, deux, trois* &c. and Ordinal Number, as *le premier, le second jour de la semaine*, the first
or

or second day of the Week; and all Con-
junctives Pronouns, as *mon Dieu* my God &c.
are put before Substantives: Nevertheless
in speaking of Kings and Ecclesiastical
Princes we say, *Guillaume Troisième* William
the Third, *Alexandre Sixième*, Alexander
the Sixth, where the Name of King or Pope
is understood: Also when we quote a Tome
or Chapter of a Book, as *Tome premier* the
first Tome, *Chapitre premier* the first Chap-
ter, *Livre troisième* the third Book &c.

There are also some Adjectives of Quan-
tity, which are put before the Substantive,
as *petit Garçon* little Boy, &c. *Même* is also
put before the Substantive when it signifies
the same, as *la même personne m'a parlé*, the
same person has spoken to me: But when it
signifies *self* it is put after, as *moi même* my self.

Nouns signifying Colours, as *blanc*, *noir*,
rouge, White, Black, Red; also Nouns de-
noting the qualities of Elements, as *chaud*
hot, *froid* cold, *humide* moist; and Names of
Nations, as *Anglois*, *François*, and all Parti-
cles are put after the Substantives: Like-
wise Nouns importing Quality, Figure and
Condition, and all Adjectives ending in *if*
are put after the Substantive, as *un habit*
neuf a new Suit of Cloaths, *un homme gras*,
gros, *frais*, a fat, big, fresh Man, *un baton*
droit, *courbé*, &c. a streight, crooked Stick,
un homme rassasié, *ivre*, *pensif*, a glutted,
drunken, thoughtful Man, &c.

There

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There are a few others which are set indifferently before or after the Substantive, as *la Sainte Ecriture*, or *l'écriture Sainte*, the Holy Scripture, *un parfait courage*, or *un courage parfait*, a perfect Courage.

Note, That some Adjectives, which in their proper signification are put indifferently before, or after the Substantive, in a Metaphorical one, are put only before, as *un homme aveugle* a blind Man, *une aveugle passion* a blind passion, *viande fade* unsavoury Meat, *fade entretien* a nonsensical Discourse, *eau froide* cold Water, *froide mine* a dejected Countenance, *une femme grosse* a Woman great with Child, *grosse femme* a great Woman, *le malin Esprit* the Devil, *un Esprit malin* a malicious Man, *une chose rare* a curious Thing, *un rare Esprit* a fine Wit, *une sage femme* a Midwife, *une femme sage* a discreet Woman, &c.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Verbs.

A Verb is either Active, as *j'aime* I love, or Passive, as *je suis aimé* I am loved, or Neuter, as *dormir* to sleep, or Transitive whose action passes from the Agent to the Patient, as *aimer Dieu* to love God, or Reflected, which is that which reflects the Action upon the Agent it self that caused it, as *s'aimer* to love himself, *se punir* to punish him-

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himself; or Reciprocal, which is that which reflects the Action upon the several Agents that produc'd it, as *s'entrebatte* to Beat one another, *s'entrebaiser* to Kiss one another &c. There are some Verbs which are always Reflected, that may be known by their Infinitive, which has always the Pronoun (*se*) before it; and those Verbs are always conjugated in their compound Tenses with the Verb *Etre*, and never with *Avoir*, as *je me suis trompé* I did deceive my self, and not *je m'ai trompé* I have deceiv'd my self. Besides these Verbs we have Two Auxiliary Verbs, viz. *Avoir* and *Etre*.

The Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb Avoir to have, the Participle Passive, Eu had.

Present Tense.	{	j'ai	{	<i>I have</i>	{	nous avons
		tu as				vous avez
		il a				ils ont.

<i>Imperfect.</i>	{	j'avois	{	<i>I had</i>	{	nous avions
		tu avois				vous aviez
		il avoit				ils avoient.

<i>Perfect Simple.</i>	{	j'eus	{	<i>I had</i>	{	nous eûmes
		tu eus				vous eûtes
		il eut				ils eurent.

<i>Perf. Comp.</i>	{	j'ai	{	<i>I have had</i>	{	nous avons
		tu as				vous avez
		il a				ils ont.

I. *Plu.*

1. *Plus perfect.* } j'avois } *I had had* } n. avions }
 } tu avois } en } v. aviez } cu
 } il avoit } } ils avoient. }

2. <i>Plu-</i> <i>perfect.</i>	{	j'eus	{	<i>I had had</i>	{	n. eumes	{	eu
		tu eus		eu		v. eutes		
		il eut		ils eurent.				

Future. { j'aurai { *I shall, or* { nous aurons
 { tu auras { *will have.* { vous aurez
 { il aura { { ils auront.

*Impe- } Have thou, } aïons
rative. } aie } aiez
 } qu'il ait } qu'ils aient.*

Conjun- j'aiè } nous aions
ctive. { tu aies } vous aiez
 { il ait } ils aient.

1. *Im-* } j'eusse } *I could have* } n. eussions
perfect. } tu eusses } } y. eussiez
 } il eût } } ils eussent.

2. *Im-* } j'aurois } *I could have* } n. aurions
perfect. } tu aurois } } v. auriez
} il auroit } } ils auroient

Per- } j'ai e } *I have had* } nous aïons }
fect. } tu aies } eu } vous aïez } eu
 } il ait } } ils aient. }

1. *Plu-* } j'eusse } *I had had* } n. eussions }
perfect. } tu eusses } eu } v. eussiez } eu
 } il eût } } ils eussent. }

2. *Plu-*
perfect. } j'aurois } *I had had* } n. aurions }
 } tu aurois } eu } v. auriez } eu
 } il auroit } } ils auroient }

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<i>Fu- ture.</i>	{	j'aurai	{	<i>I shall have</i>	{	n. aurons	{	eu
		tu auras		<i>(had.</i>		v. aurez		
		il aura				ils auront.		

Infinitive.

Present. } *Avoir to have,*
Perfect. } *Avoir eu to have had.*

Participle.

Present. } *Aiant having,*
Perfect. } *Aiant eu having had.*

The Auxiliary Verb Etre to be. Participle
Passive. Eté been.

<i>Present.</i>	{	je suis	{	<i>I am</i>	{	nous sommes
		tu es				vous êtes
		il est				ils sont.

<i>Imperfect.</i>	{	j'étois	{	<i>I was</i>	{	nous étions
		tu étois				vous étiez
		il étoit				ils étoient.

<i>Perfect Simple.</i>	{	je fus	{	<i>I was</i>	{	nous fumes
		tu fus				vous futes
		il fut				ils furent.

<i>Perf. Comp.</i>	{	j'ai	{	<i>I have been</i>	{	nous avons
		tu as		été		vous avez
		il a				ils ont.

<i>1. Plu. perf.</i>	{	J'avois	{	<i>I had been</i>	{	nous avions
		tu avois		été		vous aviez
		il avoit				ils avoient

<i>2. Plu. perf.</i>	{	J'eus	{	<i>I had been</i>	{	nous eumes
		tu eus		été		vous eutes
		il eut				ils eurent.

Fu-

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Future. { Je serai } *I shall or will be* } nous serons
 { tu seras } } vous serez
 { il sera } } ils seront

*Impe-
rative.* { sois } *be thou* } soions
 { qu'il soit } *let him be* } soyez
 { } } qu'ils soient

*Conjun-
ctive.* { je sois } *I be* } nous soions
 { tu sois } } vous soyez
 { il soit } } ils soient

1. *Im-
perfect.* { je fusse } *I were* } nous fussions.
 { tu fusses } } vous fussiez
 { il fut } } ils fussent

2. *Im-
perfect.* { je serois } *I were* } nous serions
 { tu serois } } vous seriez
 { il seroit } } ils seroient.

*Per-
fect.* { J'aie } *I have been* } nous aions
 { tu aies } *été* } vous aiez } *été*
 { il ait } } ils aient

1. *Plu-
perfect.* { J'eusse } *I had* } nous eussions
 { tu eusses } *been* } vous eussiez } *été*
 { il eût } *été* } ils eussent

2. *Plu-
perfect.* { J'aurois } *I had* } nous aurions
 { tu aurois } *been* } vous auriez } *été*
 { il auroit } *été* } ils auroient

Future. { J'aurai } *I shall* } n. aurons
 { tu auras } *have been* } v. aurez } *été*
 { il aura } *été* } ils auront

Infinitive.

Present. { Etre } *to be*
Perfect. { Avoir été } *to have been.*

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Participle

Present. { *Etant being*

Perfect. { *Aiant été having been.*

The French have 19 Tenses in their Verbs, besides their Participle Passive, whereof Ten are Simple, and Nine Compounded: Amongst all these Tenses, there are only five of the Simple and the Participle Passive, which make the difference in the Conjugations, and which are marked over with a Cross, the other five are alike in all Verbs, whether Regular or Irregular; as for the Compounded Tenses, they never change.

Of the Formation of the Simple Tenses.

The Present Tense of the Indicative Mood is formed of the Infinitive. In the first Conjugation, by throwing away the (r) v. gr. *Parler je Parle*. In the second, by changing the (r) with an (s): as *Bâtir, je Bâti*s. In the third, by turning *evoir* into *ois*, as, *recevoir je reçois*. In the fourth, by changing the last Syllable with an (s): as *rendre je rend*s, *connoître je connois*, I know, *craindre je crains*, I fear. This last Rule is also for all the Irregular Verbs, v. gr. *Boire je bois*, *prendre je prens*; except *Aler*, and the Verbs in *oir*, which are very few: as *Savoir, pouvoir, &c. say, je vais, sais, peux*. By this I affirm, that the Verbs ending in (re) which are

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are accounted to make the Fourth Conjugation, are all Irregular Verbs; and my other Assertion is, That the French Verbs have but three Terminations in their Simple Preter Tenses, and therefore one may very well admit but three Conjugations. But not being willing to set up for a Refiner of the French Tongue, I will admit four, as other Grammarians do.

The Imperfect is form'd in all Verbs out the first Plural Person of the Present Tense, by turning (*ons*) into (*ois*): as *nous parlons, je parlois*, except the Auxiliary *je suis*, which takes its Formation of the second Person.

The Simple Preter Tense is form'd out of the Infinitive, in the first Conjugation, by changing (*er*) into (*ai*): as *Parler, Parlai*. In the second, (*r*) into (*s*): as *Bâtir, Bâtis*. In the third, (*evoir*) into (*us*), *recevoir, reçûs*. In the fourth, (*re*) into (*is*), *rendre, rendis*.

The Future is always in (*rai*), and is formed of the Infinitive, by adding (*ai*) thereunto: as *Parler, Parlerai, Bâtir, Batirai*. Those in (*oir*) change these three Letters in (*rai*): as *recevoir, recevrai, devoir, devrai*; ~~except~~ those in (*re*) change the (*e*) in (*ai*): as *rendre, rendrai, craindre, craindrai*; except those in (*nir*), where the Future is formed of the Present of the Indicative: as *venir, je viens, je viendrai*; the Verbs *aler, voir, savoir, envoyer, aquerir, courir, cueillir*,
mou-

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mourir, tenir, faire, will have *j'irai, je verrai, enverrai, saurai, aquerrai, courrai, cueillirai, mourrai, tiendrai, ferai..*

The Imperative is formed in all Conjugations, out of the Present of the Indicative: *je parle, parle, &c.* and the Third Person Singular of the same Imperative, is formed in all Verbs of the Third Person Plural of the same Present Tense, by throwing away (*nt*): as *ils parlent, qu'il parle, ils bâtissent, qu'il bâtisse, &c.* except the abovemention'd Verbs, and those which end in (*ont*) in this same Third Person Plural: as *ils font, ils vont*; and if you observe this Rule, you may presently form the First Person of the Conjunctive in all Verbs, as being alike, v. gr. *qu'il parle, je parle, &c.*

The first Imperfect of the Conjunctive, is formed in all Verbs of the second Person Singular, of the Simple Preter Tense, by adding (*se*) thereunto: as *tu parlas, je parlasse, &c.*

The second Imperfect is formed of the Future, changing (*rai*) in (*rois*): as *je parlerai, je parlerois, &c.*

The Participle Active is formed in all Verbs of the Imperfect Tense, by changing (*ois*) into (*ant*): as *je parlais, parlant, &c.*

The Passive Participle is formed in those of the first and second Conjugation, of the Infinitive, by throwing away the (*r*), and in the third, by changing *evoir* into (*u*): as

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Parler, Bâir, Recevoir.

parlé, bâti, reçu.

In the Irregular Verbs, there is no certain Rule to be given ; but observe that there are only these three General Terminations, viz. *e, i, u.*

Verbs in *aindre, eindre* and *oindre*, have their Participles in *aint, eint* and *oint*, v.gr. *craindre, craint, peindre, peint, oindre, oint*. Those in *frir* and *vrir*, have it in *ert* : as *souffrir, souffert, ouvrir, ouvert*. These two, *mourir* and *naitre* follow the Latin, *mort, né*. These three, *être, faire, dire*, have the second Plural Person of the Present of the Indicative in *es*, and not in *ez*, as all the other, *nous sommes, vous êtes, faisons, faites, disons, dites*.

The Verbs in *frir, vrir* and *cueillir*, have their Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, like those of the first Conjugation: as *je souffre, j'ouvre, je cueille*. Those in *aindre, eindre* and *oindre*, take a (g) in the Plural Person of the Indicative Present : as *craindre, nous craignons, craignez, craignent, éteindre, nous éteignons, joindre, joignons, &c.*

There

There are Four Conjugations, which are known by 1

The Infinitive Mood.

The first is in (er,) as Parler to speak.

The second in (ir,) as Bâtir to build.

The third in (oir,) as Recevoir to receive.

The fourth in (re,) as Rendre to restore.



The Simple Preter Tense.

The Partic. <i>Act.</i> always in (ant)	{ Parlant	{ je Parlai, as, a, âmes, âtes, érent.
	{ Bâtissant	{ je Bâtis, is, it, imes, ites, irent.
	{ Recevant	{ je Reçûs, ûs, ût, ûmes, ûtes, ûrent.
	{ Rendant	{ je Rendis, is, it, imes, ites, irént.



The Partic. <i>Passive.</i>	{ Parlé	The Future al- ways in (rai)	{ je Parlerai	} ras, ra rons, rez, ront.
	{ Bâti		{ je Bâtirai	
	{ Reçu		{ je Recevrai	
	{ Rendu		{ je Rendrai	



The Imperative Mood.

Parle, qu'il parle, parlons, parlez; qu'ils parlent.
Bâtis, qu'il bâtitte, bâtittons, bâtittez, qu'ils bâtitissent.
Reçois, qu'il reçoive, recevons, recevez, qu'ils re-
çoivent.

Rens, qu'il rende, rendons, rendez, qu'ils rendent.

The 2d Imperf.
of the Conjunct.

own by the Termination of their Infinitives, viz.



The Present of the Indicative.

*The Imperfect
always in (ois)*

je Parle, es, e, ons, ez, ent.	je parlois	} ois, oit. ions, iez, oient.
je Bâtis, is, it, issions, issiez, issent.	je bâtissois	
je Reçois, ois, oit, evons, evez, oi-	je recevois	
vent. je Rens, ens, end, endons, j	je rendois	
endez, endent.		



The first Imperfect of the Conjunctive.

je parlasse, asses, ât, assions, assiez, allent.
je bâtisse, isses, it, issions, issiez, issent.
je reçusse, usses,ût, ussions, ussiez, ussent.
je rendisse, isses, it, issions, issiez, issent.

*The 2d Imperf.
of the Conjunct.
always in (rois)*

{	je parlerois	}	rois, roit.
	je bâtirois		rions, riez, roient.
	je recevrais		
	je rendrais		



The Present of the Conjunctive Mood.

je Parle, es, e, ions, iez, ent.
je Bâtisse, isses, isse, issions, issiez, issent
je Reçoive, oives, oive, evions, eviez, oivent
je Rende, des, de, dions, diez, dent.

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Reflected and Reciprocal Verbs differ from Active Verbs, in as much as they take before them the Nominative and Accusative Cases of the Personal Pronoun *je*, and in Compound Tenses they take also the Auxiliary *Etre*, as was said before: as *je me leve*, I rise, *tu te leve*, thou risest, *il se leve*, *nous nous levons*, *vous vous levez*, *ils se levent*, and so in all other Tenses; but note that in the Imperative Mood, the Pronoun follows the Verb: as *leve toi*, rise thou, *qu'il se leve*, let him rise, *levons nous*, let us rise, *levez vous*, rise you, *qu'ils se levent*, let them rise.

Impersonal Verbs have both an Active and Passive signification; those of the Active take always the Particle (*il*): as *il faut*, it behoves, *il pleut*, it rains. But those of the Passive signification, take always the Particle (*on*) or *l'on*: as *on dit*, they say, *l'on fait*, they do; *on* and *l'on* have the same signification, nevertheless they differ in this, viz. *on* is put every where: as *on lit*, they read, *on chante*, they sing; unless when it immediately follows the Particle (*si*), and then we must use *l'on*, and not *on*, ex. gr. *je ne sais si l'on me fera cette faveur*, I know not whether they will do me that favour; but if it happens that the Word which follows the Particle (*si*) begins with an (*l*), then we must use *on*, as in this Example: *je ne sais si on lui fera cette faveur*, I know not whether they will do him that favour; and not

si l'on, because *si on* is more pleasant to the Ear than *si l'on*.

Besides these Verbs, the Auxiliary *Avoir* is made Impersonal, by adding *y grec*, in the third Person Singular of all Tenses: as *il y a*, there is, *il y avoit*, there was, &c.

CH A P. XIII.

Of the Difference betwixt c'est and il est.


Il est denotes the Quality of a thing: as *Pierre est vertueux*, Peter is vertuous, *il est savant*, he is learned, *il est malade*, he is sick; where it is evident, that for the most part it is put before Adjectives; nevertheless it should be set before Substantives, when they mark out a Quality: as *il est Pape*, he is Pope, *il est Empereur*, he is Emperor; it denotes also Time, and its circumstances: as *il est tems d'y aler*, it is time to go there, *il est jour*, it is day, *il est nuit*, it is night.

C'est is used with an Article following it: as *c'est le Roi*, it is the King, *c'est le Prince*, it is the Prince; it is also put before proper Names: as *c'est Pierre*, it is Peter, *c'est André*, it is Andrew; also before Pronouns: as *c'est vous*, it is you, *c'est nous*, it is we: likewise before Prepositions: as *c'est pour moi*, it is for me, *c'est contre lui*, it is against him.

The Impersonal *il y a*, there is, or there is, is us'd as often as we will mark out a space

space of Time or Place, or any Number, if we do not point directly to it: as *il y a deux mois que je suis ici*, I have been here two Months, *Il y a quarante sept milles d'ici à Londres*, It is fourty-seven Miles from this place to London.

Il fait, it is, serves to express the Quality or Condition of Time or Place: as *Il fait chaud aujourd'hui*, It is hot to day, *Il fait clair dans cette chambre*, It is light in this Chamber.

 See the Scheme.



	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Particip. Pass.</i>	<i>Indicative Present.</i>	<i>Perf. Simple.</i>	
1	Aler <i>to go</i>	alé	je vais, tu vas, il, va, n, allons, ez, vont	j'ai	j'irai
2	Aquerir <i>to acquire</i>	aquis	j'aquiers, ers, ert, aquerons, ez, apuierent	j'aquis	j'aquies
	Bouillir <i>to boil</i>	bouilli	il bout, ils bouillent		
	Courir <i>to run</i>	couru	je cours, rs, rt, courons, ez, ent	je courus	je courrai
	Couvrir <i>to cover</i>	couvert	je couvre, es, e, rons, vrez, vrent	je couvris	je couvrirai
	Cueillir <i>to gather</i>	cueilli	je cueille, es, e, cueillons, ez, ent	je cueillis	je cueillerai
	Dormir <i>to sleep</i>	dormi	je dors, rs, rt, mons, mez, ment	je dormis	je dormirai
	Fuir <i>to run away</i>	fui	je fuis, is, it, ions, iez, ient	je fuis	je fuirai
	Hair <i>to hate</i>	hai	je hais, is, it, iffons, sez, sent	je hais	je hairai
	Mentir <i>to lie</i>	menti	je ments, ts, nt, tons, tez, tent	je mentis	je mentirai
	Mourir <i>to dye.</i>	mort	je meurs, rs, rt, mourons, rez, meurent	je mourus	je mourrai
	Offrir <i>to offer</i>	offert	j'offre, fres, fre, frons, frez, frent	j'offris	j'offrirai
	Ouvrir <i>to open</i>	ouvert	j'ouvre, vres, vre, vrons, vrez, vrent	j'ouvris	j'ouvrirai
	Partir <i>to go away.</i>	parti	je pars, rs, rt, tons, tez, tent	je partis	je partirai
	Se repentir <i>to repent</i>	repenti	je me repents, tute repents, nt, tons, tez, tent	je me repentis	je me repenterai
	Sentir <i>to feel</i>	senti	je sents, ts, nt, tons, tez, tent	je sentis	je sentirai
	Servir <i>to serve</i>	servi	je sers, rs, rt, vons, vez, vent	je servis	je servirai
	Sortir <i>to go out</i>	forti	je sors, rs, rt, tons, tez, tent	je sortis	je sortirai
	Souffrir <i>to suffer</i>	souffert	je souffre, res, fre, frons, frez, frent	je souffris	je souffrirai
	Tenir <i>to keep or hold.</i>	tenu	je tiens, ens, ent, tenons, nez, tiennent	je tins	je tiendrai
	Venir <i>to come</i>	venu	je viens, ens, ent, venons, ez, viennent	je vins	je viendrai
	Vêtir <i>to cloathe</i>	vetu	je vêts, ts, et, tons, tez, tent	je vêtis	je vêtirai
3	Sasseoir <i>to sit down.</i>	assis	je m'assieds, eds, ed, seions, iez, ient	je m'assis	je m'assierai
	Mouvoir <i>to move</i>	pû	je pousse, ux, ut, pouvons, vez, peuvent	je pus	je pourrai
	Pouvoir <i>to be able</i>	feu (fû)	je fais, is, it, favons, vez, vent	je fus	je ferai
	Savoir <i>to know</i>	valu	je vaux, ux, ut, valons, les, lent	je valus	je vaudrai
	Voir <i>to see</i>	vû	je vois, is, it, voions, iez, ient	je vis	je vivrai
	Vouloir <i>to will</i>	voulu	je veux, ux, ut, voulons, lez, lent	je voulus	je voudrai
4	Boire <i>to drink</i>	bû	je bois, is, it, buvons, ves, boivent	je bus	je boirai
	Conduire <i>to lead</i>	conduit	je conduis, duis, duit, fons, sez, sent	je conduisis	je conduirai
	Conclure <i>to conclude</i>	conclu	je conclus, us, ud, ons, ez, ent	je conclus	je conclurai
	Connoltre <i>to know</i>	connu	je connois, nois, noit, fons, sez, sent	je connus	je connaîtrai
	Contraindre <i>to constrain</i>	contraint	je contrains, ns, nt, traignons, nez, nent	je contraignis	je contraindrai
	Craindre <i>to fear</i>	craint	je crains, ns, nt, craignons, nez, nent	je craignis	je craindrai
	Croire <i>to believe</i>	crû	je crois, ois, oit, croions, iez, croient	je crus	je croirai
	Croître <i>to grow</i>	creu	je crois, ois, oit, croissons, sez, sent	je crus	je croîtrai
	Coudre <i>to sow</i>	cousu	je cous, us, ud, cousons, sez, sent	je coufis	je couvrirai
	Cuire <i>to bake</i>	cuit	je cuis, is, it, is, ons, sez, sent	je cuisis	je cuirai
	Dire <i>to say</i>	dit	je dis, is, it, fons, tes, sent	je dis	je dirai
	Détruire <i>to destroy</i>	détruit	je détruis, is, it, ifons, sez, sent	je détruisis	je détruirai
	Écrire <i>to write</i>	écrit	j'écris, is, it, vons, vez, vent	j'écrivis	j'écrirai
	Eteindre <i>to extinguish</i>	eteint	j'eteins, ns, nt, eteignons, nez, nent	j'eteignis	j'eteindrai
	Exclure <i>to exclude</i>	exclu	j'exclus, us, ut, mons, nez, ment	j'exclus	j'exclurai
	Faire <i>to do or make</i>	fait	je fais, is, it, fons, tes, font	je fis	je ferai
	Instruire <i>to instruct</i>	instruit	j'instruis, is, it, fons, sez, sent	j'instruisis	j'instruirai
	Interdire <i>to forbid</i>	interdit	j'interdis, is, it, ifons, sez, sent		j'interdirai
	Introduire <i>to introduce</i>	introduit	j'introduis, is, it, ifons, sez, sent	j'introduisis	j'introduirai
	Joindre <i>to join</i>	joint	je joins, ns, nt, joignons, ez, nent	je joignis	je joindrai
	Lire <i>to read</i>	leu (lû)	je lis, is, it, ifons, sez, sent	je leus	je lirai
	Mettre <i>to lay or put</i>	mis	je mets, ts, et, mettons, tez, tent	je mis	je mettrai
	Moudre <i>to grind</i>	moulu	je mous, us, ud		
	Naitre <i>to be born</i>	né	je nais, is, it, naissions, sez, sent	je naquis	je naîtrai
	Nuire <i>to hurt</i>	nui	je nuis, is, it, ifons, sez, sent	je nuisis	je nuirai
	Paitre <i>to feed</i>	repu	je pais, is, it, fons, sez, sent		je paîtrai
	Paroitre <i>to appear</i>	paru	je parois, is, it, fons, sez, sent	je parus	je paraîtrai
	Plaire <i>to please</i>	plu	je plais, is, it, plaifons, sez, sent	je plus	je plairai
	Prendre <i>to take</i>	pris	je prens, ns, nd, prenons, nez, nent	je pris	je prendrai
	Rire <i>to laugh</i>	ri	je ris, is, it, ons, ez, ent	je ris	je rirai
	Suivre <i>to follow</i>	suivi	je suis, is, it, suivons, ez, ent	je suivis	je suivrai
	Soudre <i>to solve</i>	soudé	je sours, j'absous, pl. absolvyons		j'absoudrai
	Suffire <i>to suffice</i>	sufi	je suffis, is, it, fons, fons, sez, sent	je suffis	je suffirai
	Se taire <i>not to speak</i>	teu	je me tais, is, it, fons, sez, sent	je me teus	je me tairai
	Teindre <i>to dy</i>	teint	je teins, ins, int, teignons, nez, nent	je teignis	je teindrai
	Vaincre <i>to overcome</i>	vaincu	nous vainquons, quez, quent	je vainquis	je vaincrai
	Vivre <i>to live</i>	vecu	je vis, is, it, vivons, vez, vent	je vecus	je vivrai

Compounds are Conjugated after the same Form.

Future.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.
j'irai	vas, qu'il aille, alons, aiez, qu'ils aillent	j'aille. tu ailles. il aille. alions. aiez. aillent
jaquerrai	aquiers, qu'il aquiere, aquerons, rez, rent	jaquiere. res. re. aquerions. riez. aquierent
je courrai	bous, qu'il bouille qu'ils bouillent	il bouille ils bouillent
je couvrirai	cours, qu'il coure, courons, rez, rent	je coure. es. e. rions. riez. rent
je cueillerai	couvre, qu'il couvre, couvrons, rez, rent	je couvre. es. e. rions. riez. rent
je dormirai	cueille, qu'il cueille, cueillons, lez, lent	je cueille, les. le. lions. iez. ent
je fuirai	dors, qu'il dorme, dormons, mez, ment	je dorme. mes. me. ions. iez. ent
je haïrai	fui, qu'il fuie, fuions, ez, ent	je fuie. es. e. ions. iez. ient
je mentirai	haïs, qu'il haïsse, haïssons, sez, sent	je haïsse. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je mourrai	mens, qu'il mente, mentons, tez, tent	je mente. es. e. tions. iez. ent
j'offrirai	meurs, qu'il meure, mourons, rez, rent	je meure. es. e. mourions. iez. ent
j'ouvrirai	offre, qu'il offre, offrons, frez, frent	j'offre. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je partirai	ouvre, qu'il ouvre, ouvrons, rez, vrent	j'ouvre. ez. e. ions. iez. ent
je me repentirai	pars, qu'il parte, partons, tez, tent	je parte. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je sentirai	repens toi, qu'il se repente, repentons, tez, tent	je me repente. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je servirai	sens, qu'il sente, sentons, tez, tent	je sente. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je sortirai	fers, qu'il serve, servons, vez, vent	je serve. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je souffrirai	fors, qu'il forte, fortions, tez, tent	je forte. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je tiendrai	souffre, qu'il souffre, souffrons, frez, frent	je souffre. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je viendrai	tiens, qu'il tienne, tenons, nez, tiennent	je tienne. es. e. tenions. iez. tiennent
je vêtirai	viens, qu'il vienne, venons, nez, nent	je vienne. es. e. venions. iez. viennent
je m'asseirai	vêts, qu'il vête, vêtions, tez, tent	je vête. es. e. ions. iez. ent
	assieds toi, qu'il s'asseie, asseions, iez, ient	je m'asseie. es. e. ions. iez. ent
	qu'il meuve	
je pourrai	qu'il puisse	je puisse. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je saurai	fache, qu'il fache, fachons, ez, ent	je fache. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je vaudrai	qu'il vaille, valons, lez, vaillent	je vaille. es. e. valions. iez. ent
je verrai	vois, qu'il voie, voions, iez, ient	je voie. es. e. ions. iez. ient
je voudrai	qu'il veuille, qu'ils veuillent	je veuille. es. e. voulions. iez. veulent
je boirai	bois, qu'il boive, buvons, vez, vent	je boive. es. e. buvions. iez. boivent
je conduirai	conduis, qu'il conduise, conduisons, sez, sent	je conduise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je conclurai	conclus, qu'il conclue, concluons, ez, ent	je conclue. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je connoîtrai	connois, qu'il connoisse, connoissons, ez, ent	je cenpoisse. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je contraindrai	contrains, qu'il contraigne, traignons, ez, ent	je contraigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je craindrai	crains, qu'il craigne, craignons, ez, ent	je craigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je croirai	crois, qu'il croie, croions, iez, ient	je croie. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je croitrai	crois, qu'il croisse, croissons, sez, sent	je croisse. es. e. sions. siez. sent
je coudrai	cous, qu'il couse, cousons, sez, sent	je couse. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je cuirai	cuis, qu'il cuise, cuissons, sez, sent	je cuise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je dirai	dis, qu'il dise, disons, dites, disent	je dise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je détruirai	détruis, qu'il détruise, détruisons, sez, sent	je détruise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
j'écirai	écris, qu'il écrive, écrivons, ez, ent	j'écrive. es. e. ions. iez. ent
j'eteindrai	eteins, qu'il eteigne, eteignons, nez, nent	j'eteigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent
j'exclurai	exclus, qu'il exclue, excluons, ez, ent	j'exclue. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je ferai	fais, qu'il fasse, faisons, faites qu'ils fassent	je fasse. es. e. ions. iez. ent
j'instruirai	instruis, qu'il instruisse, instruisons, ez, ent	j'instruise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
j'interdirai	interdis, qu'il interdise, interdisions, ez, ent	j'interdise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
j'introduirai	introduis, qu'il introduise, ifons, ez, ent	j'introduise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je joindrai	joins, qu'il joigne, joignons, ez, ent	je joigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je lirai	lis, qu'il lise, lisons, ez, ent	je lise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je mettrai	mets, qu'il mette, mettons, tez, tent	je mette. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je naitrai	nais, qu'il naisse, naissions, ez, ent	je naisse. es. ions. iez. ent
je nuirai	nuis, qu'il nuise, nuisons, ez, ent	je nuise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je païrai	pais, qu'il païsse, païssons, ez, ent	je païsse. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je paroitrai	parois, qu'il paroisse, paroissions, ez, ent	je paroisse. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je plairai	plais, qu'il plaïse, plaïssons, ez, ent	je plaïse. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je prendrai	prens, qu'il prene, prenons, ez, ent	je prene. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je rirai	ris, qu'il rie, rions, ez, ent	je rie. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je suivrai	fuis, qu'il suive, suivons, ez, ent	je suive. es. e. ions. iez. ent
j'absoudrai	absous, qu'il absolve, absolvons, vez, vent	j'absolve. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je sufirai	sufis, qu'il sufise, sufissions, ez, ent	je sufise. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je me tairai	taï toi, qu'il se taïse, taïssons, ez, ent	je me taïse. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je teindrai	teins, qu'il teigne, teignons, ez, ent	je teigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je vaincrai	qu'il vainque, vainquons, ez, ent	je vainque. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je vivrai	vis, qu'il vive, vivons, ez, ent	je vive. es. e. ions. iez. ent

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Use of Tenses ; and first of the Present Tense.

THe Present Tense has nothing peculiar but this, that sometimes we make use of it instead of the Future : as *où allez vous demain ?* Where do you go to morrow ?

We make use of the Preter Imperfect, to express an Action not yet ended, and having no precise period of Time : as *Pendant que j'étois à la ville, or en ville, on a volé ma maison,* Whilst I was in the City, they robb'd my House. *Je croiois que vous étiez de mes amis, mais je vois que je me trompois,* I thought you was one of my Friends, but I see I was deceiv'd. We also use the Preter Imperfect after *lorsque* when, *pendant que* whilst, as *J'ai fait cela lorsque,* or *pendant que j'étois malade,* I have done that when, or whilst I was sick. We use it also when we speak of the Quality or Actions of Dead Men : as *Mon Pere aimoit les Mathematiques, & se plaisoit à la chasse,* My Father did love Mathematicks, and he did delight in Hunting.

Of the Simple Perfect Tense.

This Tense is us'd when we determine a precise Time perfectly past : as *Je fus voir hier*

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bier Milord, I was yesterday to see my Lord. We also make great use of it in Historical Narrations : as *Le vingt quatrième de Juillet, de l'année 1694. la flotte Angloise bombardada la ville de Diepe en Normandie*, The 24th of July, in the Year 1694. the English Fleet did bombard the Town of Diepe in Normandy.

The Perfect Compound Tense is to denote an uncertain indetermin'd Time : as *J'ai cherché de l'argent, & je n'en ai point trouvé*, I have sought for Money and have found none. *Depuis* requires this Compound Tense, as *Je n'ai point reçu d'argent depuis deux ans*, I have receiv'd no Money these two Years.

The Preter Pluperfect, the Future and the Imperative Mood, are us'd in *French* as in *English*.

See the Chapter of Conjunctions, concerning such as govern an Indicative, or Conjunctive Mood ; I shall only say something here of the use of the Conjunction *que*, with an Indicative and Conjunctive Mood.

Such Verbs as signify a thing in actual existence : as *savoir* to know, *trouver* to find, *dire* to say, *assurer* to assure, *confesser* to confess, *entendre* to hear, require an Indicative Mood : as *Je sais que vous êtes un trompeur, & je le soutiens*, I know that you are a Deceiver, and I affirm it to be so.

But

But Verbs signifying Affection, Will, Desire, Command, Leave, Fear, require a Con-junctive Mood with *que*, as *J'ordonne que vous viviez*, I order that you may live; *Je crains qu'il ne vienne*, I fear that he will come.

As often as the Verb is taken in a Negative Sence, the Conjunction *que* governs a Con-junctive Mood, as *Je ne croiois pas quelle fut si belle*, I did not believe that she was so beautiful. Also after the Ad-jectives *juste* just, *raisonnable* rational, *impossible*, *faché* sorry, *bien aise* glad: as *Il est impossible, que vous ne l'aimiez*, It is impossible that you should not love her.

Note, When the Conjunction *que* is express'd in Latin by *quod*, it governs an Indicative Mood; but when it is render'd by *ut*, it requires a Con-junctive. But there are Exceptions which must be learnt by use.

The first Preter Imperfect is construed with the Conjunctions, us'd with the Con-junctive Mood: as *quoique, bienque j'eusse*, also I might have; but the second does not admit of any, and it has a Conditional sence, as *Je n'aurois pas si vous aviez*, I should not have if you had. But when *quand* signifies *although*, then it will have the second Preter Imperfect, or the second Pluperfect of the Con-junctive: as *quand j'aurois dit*, although I had said; and we must not repeat *quand* in the same Sentence, but instead of that we

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use *que* that: as *quand l'iniquité triompherait de la vertu, & que les hommes la suivraient*, although Iniquity should triumph over Virtue, and that Men should follow it.

Note, That such Verbs as are of the Present or Future Tense, and will have after them a Verb of the Conjunctive Mood, require also the Present of the same Mood: as *je veux qu'il vienne*, I will that he come; but if the same Verbs be of the Preterperfect Tenses, they require the first Imperfect: as *je voulois que cela arrivat*, I was willing that it should happen.

Note also, If three Imperfect Tenses come together, they must be disposed of thus, *viz.* The first must be of the Indicative Mood; the second, the first Preter Imperfect Tense of the Conjunctive; and the third, the second of the same Mood: as *si je savois que vous me fissiez cet bonheur, je vous prierois de me pardonner*, if I knew that you would do me this honour, I would beg your pardon.

Participles are either *Active* or *Passive*. The Participle Active is almost always Indeclinable, that is, it is the same in both *Genders* and *Numbers*, when it stands for a Participle: as *ces Messieurs ayant été bien reçus*, those Gentlemen having been well receiv'd; *ayant trouvé de bons amis*, having found good Friends. When it is us'd as a Participle, it may have the Plural Number, but not the Feminine Gender: as *les Soldats alans à l'assaut*

saut, & trouvant de la résistance lâchèrent pied, the Souldiers assaulting the Town, and finding a resistance, did run away. But when it is taken Adjectively, it may be of all Numbers and Genders: as *cette Couleur est fort changeante*, that Colour is very changable, &c.

The Participle Passive, so called, because when it is join'd with the Auxiliary *Avoir*, it has an Active signification, and with the Verb *Etre* a Passive: as *j'ai aimé*, I have lov'd, *je suis aimé*, I am lov'd; when it is us'd with the Verb *Avoir*, it admits of no alteration, neither from the Nominative Case of the Verb, nor from the Case which it governs: as *il a aimé*, he has lov'd, *elle a aimé*, she has lov'd, *ils ont aimé*, they have lov'd.

But *Note*, When the Pronoun is in the Accusative Case, whether Relative, *que, la, le, les*; or Personal, as *me, te, se, vous, nous*, &c. the Participle agrees with the Accusative in Gender and Number: as *la Lettre que mon Pere m'a envoyée*, the Epistle which my Father wrote to me; *les filles que j'ai aimées*, the Daughters whom I lov'd; except when an Infinitive Mood, a Substantive, or another Participle of the Feminine Gender follows: as *ma Soeur s'est fait peindre*, (and not *faite*) my Sister got her Picture drawn; *cette femme s'est arraché les yeux, et elle s'est trouvée guerrie*, that Woman pull'd out her Eyes, and she was cur'd. But in the Masculine Gender,

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and with Reflected Verbs; it agrees with the Pron. Personal : as *ils se sont trouves gueris*, they found themselves cur'd, *Elles se sont trou- vées gueries*, &c. Except when the Participle comes betwixt two Substantives : as *les bon- tes que m'a temoigné votre generosité*, the Kind- nesses which your Generosity has testified to me ; *les plaisirs que m'a causé votre conversa- tion*, the Pleasures which your Conversation hath caus'd me, and not *temoignée*, nor *causée*.

When the Participle is us'd in the Passive signification, it agreeth with its Substantive in Number and Gender : as *l'homme est fait à l'image de Dieu*, Man is made after God's Image ; *la femme est faite pour l'homme*, Wo- man is made for Man.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Syntax.

ALL Verbs Personal have before them a Nominative Case, which agreeth with it in Number and Person, and an Ac- cusative Case after it : as *j'aime mes amis*, I love my Friends ; *j'aime les belles filles*, I love beautiful Maids. There are many Verbs Actives that govern an Accusative of the Person, and a Genitive or Ablative of the Thing : as *j'accuse quelqu'un de larcin*, I ac- cuse some Body of Theft.

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We must observe to place the Verb in the beginning of a Sentence, so that the Passion may follow the Action: as *j'aime la vertu*, & *je deteste le vice*, I love Vertue, and I abhor Vice. All Verbs Passive require an Ablative Case: as *cette Demoiselle est aimée de tout le monde*, every body loves that Gentlewoman; or a Nominative with the Preposition *par* by, if there happen to be after it an Ablative Case: as *les ennemis ont été chassés de la ville par les Bourgeois*, the Enemies were driven out of the Town by the Citizens. All Verbs Transitives govern an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person: as *j'ai donné tout mon bien aux pauvres*, I have given all my Goods to the Poor.

The Substantive and Adjective agree in Case, Gender and Number: as *grande femme* great Woman. Here we must also note, that Participles us'd Adjectively, and Conjunctive Pronouns, come under the Names of Adjectives, and fall in with this Rule: as *un Prince charmant* a charming Prince, *mon frere* & *ma soeur* my Brother and my Sister. But *mon*, *ton*, *son*, are excepted before Nouns of the Feminine Gender, beginning with a Vowel or (*h*) mute, as we observ'd before in Chap. 10. p. 24.

The Adjective sometimes is us'd instead of an Adverb: as *il court vite* he runs swiftly, *il parle haut* he speaks out.

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An Adjective after two or more Substantives, agreeth with the nearer: as *j'ai le coeur & la bouche ouverte pour recevoir vos ordres*, I have both Heart and Mouth open to receive your Orders. Except when the Verb parts the Adjective from preceding Substantives of different Genders, for then the Adjective agreeth with the most worthy Gender: as *les hommes & les femmes sont mortels* (and not *mortelles*) Men and Women are mortal.

The Relative agreeth with antecedent in Gender and Number: as *puis qu'ils sont mes amis, je ne les saurois laisser dans un tel danger*, because they are my Friends, I cannot leave them in danger.

When two Substantives (betokening divers things) come together, the latter must be put in the Genitive Case: as *l'Armée du Roi* the King's Army.

Two or more Substantives of different significations, will have a Verb Plural after them: as *le Roi & la Reine sont en bonne santé*, the King and the Queen are in good health.

Note. Adverbs are commonly put after the Verb: as *je vous aime beaucoup*, I love you much. But it is to be observ'd, that in Compound Tenses the Auxiliary is understood, and not the Participle; and that not only an Adverb, but a whole Phrase oftentimes comes between the Auxiliary Verb, and the Participle: as *Elle auroit à ce que*
je

je crois, plutôt choisi la mort, que de vous accorder aucune faveur, I believe she would sooner dye than grant you any Favour.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Nature of Adverbs.

ADverbs are easily distinguish'd from Prepositions, in as much as they govern no Case, as the Prepositions always do; from whence it follows, that many Prepositions, as often as they are put alone without a Case, are chang'd into Adverbs, *v. gr.* if we say, *l'un marche devant moi, & l'autre apres moi*, one walks before me, and the other after me, then *devant* and *apres* are Prepositions; but if we say absolutely, *l'un marche devant, & l'autre apres*, one walks before and the other after, then they are us'd as Adverbs, because they have no Case after them. Adverbs are not always simple and uncompounded, as *souvent* often, *rarement* seldom, *pres* near, *loin* far off, but oftentimes they are made up of a Preposition and a Noun, or another Adverb, as *apres-dîné* after Dinner, *devant-hier* before yesterday.

There are several sorts of Adverbs, which we will rank under several distinct Heads, for the ease and conveniency of the Learner; and because they are very numerous, and may more easily be met with in Dictionaries

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than learn'd any other way, we shall only give a few Examples of every kind, and chiefly those of Time, Place, Quantity and Denying, because they are of too great use to be pass'd over unobserv'd.

Of Adverbs of Time, and their Use.

quand <i>when</i>	dernierement <i>lately</i>
bientôt <i>by and by</i>	souvent <i>often</i>
tout à l'heure } <i>pre-</i>	pendant <i>in the mean</i>
incontinent } <i>sently</i>	time
maintenant } <i>now</i>	autrefois <i>formerly</i>
presentement } <i>now</i>	pendant <i>while</i>
aujourd'hui <i>to day</i>	avant <i>before</i>
hier <i>yesterday</i>	lors <i>when</i>
avant-hier <i>the day be-</i>	alors <i>then</i>
fore yesterday	déjà <i>already</i>
demain <i>to morrow</i>	encore <i>yet</i>
après demain <i>after to</i>	un jour <i>sometimes</i>
morrow	jamais <i>never, &c.</i>
quelquefois <i>sometimes</i>	

The Use of Adverbs preceding a Noun.

When *Combien* how much, becomes an Interrogation, or when it may be made Interrogative, the Answer must be put in the Nom. or Acc Case: as *Combien avez vous été ici ?* How long have you been here? *Deux, ou trois mois,* & peut être que j'y demeurerai toute ma vie, Two or three Months, and perhaps

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haps I will stay here all my Life. We likewise answer in the same Cases, to a Question made by *quand*: as, *quand viendrez vous?* when will you come? *dans deux jours, trois jours, &c.* within two days, three days. But when the Answer is made by a part of a Day or a Year, we use the Dative Case: as *quand partirez vous?* when will you depart? *à trois heures,* at three of the clock, *au mois de Decembre,* in the Month of December. When we speak of any space or length, we answer in the Nom. or Acc. Case, with the Preposition (*en*): as *cette maison a été bâtie en un Mois, en une Année,* that House was built in a Month, in a Year; also, *en Automne* in Autumn, *en Été* in Summer, *en Hiver* in Winter: but we say, *au Printems* in the Spring, and not *en Printems*.

Autrefois formerly, with a Verb is join'd to the Preterperfect Tense: as *j'ai été autrefois chez lui,* I have been formerly at his House. *Unjour* sometimes, to the Preterperfect and the Future: as *j'ai été, & j'irai un jour le voir,* I have been, and I will go sometimes to see him. *Pendant* while, *avant* before, *lors* when, are never us'd without *que*; *alors* then, *cependant* in the mean time, are put alone without *que*; *déjà* already, is us'd in Phrases affirmative of the Preter Tenses: as *je lui ai déjà parlé,* I have spoken already to him. *Encore,* in Negative Phrases: as *je ne lui ai pas encore parlé,* I have not yet spoken to him.

Of

Of Adverbs of Place, and their Use.

<i>où where</i>	<i>là there</i>
<i>d'où from whence</i>	<i>par là that way</i>
<i>par où where</i>	<i>de là thence</i>
<i>ici here</i>	<i>ceans within</i>
<i>par ici this way</i>	<i>ailleurs elsewhere.</i>

Où? where, serves to express a Place, both as to Motion and Rest; and if we speak concerning the proper Names of Cities, we answer in the Dative Case, with the Article Indefinite: as *où demeurez vous*? where do you live? *à Londres, à Paris*, at London, at Paris: *où allez vous*? whither do you go? *je m'en vais à Londres, à Paris*. But when we speak of the common Names of Places, we use the Article Definite: as *il va à l'Eglise*, he goes to the Church, *au logis* home, &c. Concerning the proper Names of Kingdoms, we use the Preposition (*en*): as *je demeure en Angleterre*, I stay in England, *je vais en France*, I go to France: also if a Pronoun goes before the Noun, as *je demeure en votre Maison*, I stay in your House, *je vais en son Jardin*, I go into his Garden.

To the Question *d'où*? from whence, we answer in the Genitive or Ablative Case: as *d'où venez vous*? from whence do you come? *je viens de la promenade*, I come from walking, *de Londres*, from London, *de chez*

mon

mon Pere, from my Father.

To *par où* where, or by what way, we answer in the Nom. or Acc. Case, by repeating the Preposition *par*: as *par où passerons nous?* by what way shall we pass? *par le Jardin*, by the Garden, *par Londres* by London, *par Angleterre* by England, &c.

Of Adverbs of Quantity, and their Use.

<i>combien?</i> how much?	<i>aussi</i> also
<i>assez</i> enough	<i>tant</i> so much
<i>beaucoup</i> much	<i>autant</i> as much, as
<i>peu</i> little	many
<i>trop</i> too much	<i>plus</i>
<i>si</i> so	<i>davantage</i> } more

We use *autant* and *aussi* in such Phrases as are affirmative, when they are taken comparatively: as *il a autant d'amis que d'ennemis*, he has as many Friends as Enemies; *s'il étoit aussi Généreux, que le Roi Guillaume, il seroit le plus vaillant du monde*, if he were as Generous as King William, he would be the Bravest Man in the World. But we use *si* and *tant*, if there be no Comparison: as *il a tant bu, qu'il en est mort*, he has drunken so much that he is dead of it; *il a été si malheureux, que de le tuer*, he was so unfortunate as to kill him. Likewise in Negative Phrases us'd Comparatively: as *les Anglois n'ont pas tant perdu de monde, que les François*, the English.

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English did not loose so many Men as the French; *la ville n'est pas si divertissante en Eté que la Campagne*, the City is not so pleasant in Summer as the Country.

Tant and *autant* are put before Substantives in the Genitive or Ablative, with the Article Indefinite: as *il y a autant de Cicérons en cette Université, que de Docteurs*, there are as many Cicero's in this University as Doctors. But *si* and *aussi* are put before Adjectives and Adverbs: as *Pierre est aussi grand, que Jacques*, Peter is as great as James.

Of Adverbs of Denying, and their Use.

non, ni, ne, no or nor, neither	
point	} not, none
pas	
point du tout	} not at all
nullement	

Point denies with a greater force and vehemence than *pas*, and is put before Substantives, with the Gen. or Abl. Case of the Article Indefinite: as *point d'argent, point de Suisses*, no Money, no Suitsers. When the Particle (*en*) goes before, we use *point*: as *avez vous de l'argent?* have you any Money? *je n'en a point*, I have none. But after the Relative Particles *le, la, les*, we use *pas*: as *Aimez vous les belles femmes?* Do you love hand-

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handsom Women ? *non je ne les aime pas*, I do not love them. *Pas* is frequently us'd before *peu*, *moins*, *plus* and *mieux* : as *il n'a pas moins de patience que lui*, he has not less patience than him.

Pas and *point* are omitted when the Particle *ni* neither, is present : as *je n'ai ni Or ni Argent, mais ce que j'ai je te le donne*, I have neither Silver nor Gold, but that which I have I give unto thee. It is also left out, if there happen any of these words, *rien* nothing, *personne* no body, *jamais* never, *aucunement* by no means, *guere* little, *plus* more : as *je n'ai rien à faire*, I have nothing do do, *personne ne veut le voir*, no body is willing to see him; likewise when *que* signifies *unless* or *but* : as *il n'y a que vous, qui m'empêchez de la voir*, there's no body but you who keeps me from the sight of her.

There's nothing memorable or extraordinary concerning Adverbs of Quality, Affirming, Asking, Comparing, Exhorting, Shewing, &c. but only that it will be necessary to get 'em by heart.

Of Quality.

bien well

mal ill

aisement

facilement

} easily

Of Affirming.

assurement indeed

certainement certainly

veritablement truly

indubitablement undoubtedly

Of Asking.

pourquoi ? why

pourquoi non ? why not

com

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comment? *how*
combien? *how much*

Of Comparing.

plus *more*
moins *less*
mieux *better*
pire *worse*

Of Exhorting.

courage *courage*

Of Shewing

voici *see here, or be-
hold*
voilà *there is, or be-
hold.*

Note, If the Relative Pronouns le, la, les, precede voici and voilà, the Relative qui ought to follow: as le voici qui vient, behold him coming, la voilà qui boit, behold her drinking.

C H A P. XVII.

Of Prepositions.

Prepositions are divided into Simple and Compound: Simple Prepositions govern a Nominative, and not an Accusative Case: as *l'homme pour qui*, or *la femme pour qui j'a fait cela*, the Man, or the Woman for whom I did this, and not *pour que*.

Except *pres* near, *loin* far off, *hors* out, which are construed with a Genitive or Abl. Case.

The Simple Prepositions.

à *to, at*
après *after*
avec *with*

contre *against, by*
en }
dans } *in, into*

de-

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deça on this side	environ about
dela on that side	par by
dessus upon, on	pour for
dessous under	sans without
devant before	selon according
derriere behind	sous under
en in, into	sur on, upon
entre betwixt	suiuant according
envers towards	

The Composed Prepositions.

à l'entour	} roundabout	au derriere behind
autour		au dehors without
arriere behind		au dedans within
à l'endroit towards		à côté at the side.
au dessus above		vis à vis over-against
au dessous under		au deça on this side
au devant before		au delà on that side.

Compound Prepositions require a Genit. or Abl. Case. *Jusque* until, governs a Dative Case, and it is put only before Vowels, and *jusques* before Vowels and Consonants: as *jusques au Ciel*, or *jusqu'au Ciel*, even to Heaven. When another Preposition follows, it governs no Case: as *jusques dans la ville*, even into the City.

En is a Pron. Relat. as was said before Chap. 10. p. 28. It is also put before Participles: as *en faisant cela vous vous ruinez*, by doing this you ruine your self. It is likewise

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wise an Adverb, and signifies *like as* : as *il marche en Docteur*, he walks like a Doctor. When it becomes a Preposition it governs a Nom. or Acc. Case, and it is put before such Nouns as mark out the several times or parts of a Year, and before Names of Cities, Provinces and Kingdoms: as *il fait froid en Decembre*, & *chaud en Juin*, it is cold in December, and hot in June. (*Au*) is likewise put for (*en*) as often as *mois* Month is put before the proper Names of Month: as *au Mois de Janvier*, in the Month of January:

Nouns which take the Articles *le, la, les*, cast away (*en*), for we must not say, *il y a des Etoiles en le Ciel*, but *au Ciel*, there are Stars in the Sky; but when the Article suffers an Apostrophe (*en*) is used: as *j'ai vu des poissons en l'eau*, I saw Fish in the Water.

En and *dans* disagree in this, viz. (*en*) serves to express a space of Time, and may be joined with the Preterperfect and Future Tenses: as *je suis venu de Londres en huit jours*, I come from London in Eight Days, *j'irai à Londres en huit*, or *dans huit jours*, I will go to London in Eight Days; where you see that *dans* is only joined with a Future.

Dans denotes a thing whereof mention is made, to be contain'd or included in a certain place: as *les poissons sont dans la Mer* & *les Navires en Mer*, The Fishes are in the Sea, and the Ships on the Sea.

Sur

Sur has also various significations, as you may see in these Examples: as *sur la fin*, near the end, *sur le rivage* at the shoar, *sur tout aimez moi* love me above all things.

Likewise *pour* is variously render'd: as *pour moi, je n'en ferai rien*, for my part, I will do nothing of it; *un homme pour être petit n'en est pas à mépriser*, a Man because he's small, is not to be less valued; *il parle mal pour un Docteur*, he talks ill for a Doctor.

CH A P. XVIII.

Of Conjunctions.

THESE three Conjunctions, *si*, *parceque*, *afinque*, have various Uses: *si* is construed with all Tenses of the Indicat. Mood, unless when it stands for the Latin word *an* or *utrum*: as *je ne sai si vous viendrez*, I know not whether you will come.

Afinque represents a final Cause, *parceque* an efficient one: as *on l'a châtié, afin qu'il fut sage*, they corrected him, that he might become wise; *on l'a châtié, parcequ'il avoit commis un crime énorme*, they corrected him, because he had committed a great Crime.

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These following Conjunctions govern an Indicative.

quand	} when	d'autantque,	for as
lorsque		much as	
pendantque	} as long as	oultreque	besides that
tandisque		desque	
tantque	} since that	aussi tōtque	as soon as
depuisque		de sorteque	so that
puis que	} because	tellementque	inso-
parceque.		si bienque	much
à causeque			that.

These govern a Conjunctive.

encorque	{	tho', though	aucaisque	in case that	
bien que			si ce n'estque	unless	
quoi que				that	
pourveuque		provided	de peurque	{	for fear
that			de craintequel	{	lest
jusquaceque		till that	avantque	{	before that
sanisque		without	devantque		
soitque		whether			

Afin, de peur, de crainte, without que, are contrived with the Particle (de), and an Infinitive Mood: as afin de vous obeir, to obey you. Afinque has relation to a foregoing thing: as je lui ai envoié mon Valet, afinqu'il vienne, I have sent my Man to him, to desire him to come.

Avant-

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Avantque and *devantque* are also construed after the same way: as *je vous romprai le cou avantque de m'en aler*, I will break your Neck before I go.

Sans without the Particle *que*, is also construed with the Infinitive: as *je m'en irai sans lui parler*, I will go away without speaking to him.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Interjections.

Of Joy.

CA ça courage, un bon Mariage paiera tout, Come, come, a good Marriage will make amends for all.

Of Pain or Grief.

Ah, *helas*, *ab*, *alas*. *Helas* quelle pitié! *alas* what pity!

Of Aversion.

Fi Fi le vilain, *Fie* the nasty, &c.

Of Admiration.

Comment! *how!* *quoi!* *what!*

Of Warning.

Gardez vous? }
Prenez garde } *have a care.*

C H A P. XX.

Of the Gerund.

THe Gerund, which amongst the Latins ends in (*di*), in French is only the Present Tense of the Infinitive Mood, with the Particle (*de*) added to it, as *j'ai le tems de faire bonne chere*, I have time to make good cheer. It is also put ~~before~~ ^{after} several Adjectives: as *bien aise* glad, *content* contented, *curieux* curious, *faché* sorry, *las* weary, *capable* capable, *digne* worthy: as *curieux de savoir* curious to know, *digne de vivre* worthy to live; also *être en peine* to be in trouble, *en état* in condition, *sur le point* at hand, *à la veille de mourir* on the point to die, &c.

These following Verbs require after them the Particle (de)

assurer to assure	se crever to burst
avertir to give notice	commander to com-
s'abstenir to abstain	mand
s'aviser to consider	conseiller to advise
charger to charge	contraindre to constrain
cesser to cease	courir danger to be in
continuer to continue	danger
se contenter to content	conjuré to conjure
confirmer to confirm	desirer to desire

• differ-

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<i>differer to differ</i>	<i>promettre to promise</i>
<i>dire to say</i>	<i>presser to press</i>
<i>divertir to divert</i>	<i>prier to pray</i>
<i>detourner to dissuade</i>	<i>proposer to propose</i>
<i>s'ennuyer to be weary</i>	<i>pretendre to pretend</i>
<i>s'efforcer to strive</i>	<i>protester to protest</i>
<i>esperer to hope</i>	<i>refuser to refuse</i>
<i>empêcher to hinder</i>	<i>se repentir to repent</i>
<i>entreprendre to under- take</i>	<i>souhaiter to wish</i>
<i>exhorter to exhort</i>	<i>tâcher to endeavour</i>
<i>forcer to force</i>	<i>venir de boire to come from drinking</i>
<i>hâter to hasten</i>	<i>si mon Pere venoit à mourir, if my Fa- ther happened to dye.</i>
<i>hasarder to venture</i>	
<i>permettre to suffer</i>	
<i>parler to speak</i>	
<i>persuader to persuade</i>	

These following require the Particle (à)

<i>aimer to love</i>	<i>employer to employ</i>
<i>s'accoutumer to use himself</i>	<i>encourager to incou- rage</i>
<i>s'adonner to give his mind</i>	<i>enseigner to teach</i>
<i>s'amuser to stand on</i>	<i>exciter to stir up</i>
<i>apprendre to learn</i>	<i>exhorter to exhort</i>
<i>condamner to condemn</i>	<i>inciter to incite</i>
<i>convier to invite</i>	<i>inviter to invite</i>
<i>commencer to begin</i>	<i>instruire to instruct</i>
<i>destiner to design</i>	<i>se mettre to put him- self</i>
<i>disposer to dispose</i>	<i>s'offrir to offer him- self</i>

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penſer <i>to think</i>	prendre plaisir <i>to take pleasure</i>
ſonger <i>to think</i>	
ſe plaire <i>to pleaſe himſelf</i>	ſe tenir prêt <i>to be ready</i>
ſe porter <i>to bear himſelf</i>	travailler <i>to work</i>
ſe pouſſer <i>to truſt himſelf</i>	réuſſir <i>to ſucceed</i>
	reduire <i>to reduce</i>
	retenir <i>to keep</i>
	ſervir <i>to ſerve</i>

We uſe that Particle likewise after Adverbs of Quantity : as *il y a beaucoup à eſpérer*, we ſhould have great hopes ; *il n'y a rien à craindre*, there is nothing to be fear'd. It is likewise put after the Adjectives following *aſſez* or *facile* eaſy, *agréable* pleaſant, *apre* rough, *ardent*, *beau* fine, *difficile* difficult, *diligent*, *habile* nimble, *premier* firſt, *dernier* laſt, *propre* proper, *prompt* quick, *prêt* ready : as *je ſuis prêt à faire ce que vous voudrez*, I am ready to do what you will, &c. The Participle which in Latin ends in *us*, *a*, *um*, is expreſſ'd in French by (*à*) with the Infinitive Mood : as *une Chambre à louer*, a Chamber to be let.

Pour is the ſign of the Gerund in (*dum*) : as *nous ne vivons pas pour manger, mais nous mangeons pour vivre*, we don't live to eat, but we eat to live.

The Particle (*en*) hath nothing intricate. It is put before the Participle Active in (*ant*), as *en parlant* in ſpeaking, *en bâtiſſant* in building.

Note.

Note. *Neuf* and *nouveau* have the same signification in English, but in the French there is this difference betwixt them, *viz.* *Nouveau* is said of things Created, as Plants, Fruits: as *Fruits nouveaux*, new Fruits; and also of things arising from Arts and Sciences, as *un Livre nouveau*, a new Book. *Neuf* is said of things made by Mechanical Artificers: as *un habit neuf*, a new Coat, *des souliers neufs*, new Shoes, &c. We say also improperly, but very elegantly, *un homme neuf*, a dull Fellow, *un cheval neuf*, an Horse unbroken.

A Collection of some Verbs, which have several significations.

A *Voir affaire*, to be busy.
Avoir chaud, froid, to be hot, cold.
Avoir faim, soif, to be hungry, thirsty.
Avoir égard à quelque chose, to mind, or to regard a thing.
Avoir hâte, to be in haste.
Avoir envie, to desire.
Avoir raison, to be in the right.
Avoir soin, to take care.
Avoir bonne opinion, to have a good opinion.
Avancer pais, to advance.
Bander au jeu de Paume, to bandy at Tennis.
Bander un Pistolet, to cock a Pistol.

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- Bander un plaie*, to tye a Wound with Bands.
Boire Bouteille, to drink a Bottle.
Baire frais, to drink cool.
Il a fait la folie, il faut, qu'il la boive, he has play'd the fool, he must suffer for't.
Charger un Fardeau, to take up a Burthen.
Charger un Fusil, to charge a Gun.
Charger l'ennemi le battre, to charge, or set on the Enemy.
Chasser, aller à la chasse, to Hunt.
Chasser, mettre dehors, to turn out of doors.
Couler, to strain, to leak.
Couler à fond, to sink.
Condamner, to condemn.
Condamner une porte, to stop a door, to nail it.
Couper court, to dispatch quickly. [up.
Courir, to run.
Courir danger, to be in danger.
Courir le país, to travel.
Courir les rues, to run mad.
Coûter bon, to cost much.
Demander pardon, to beg pardon.
Que demandez vous ? What would you have?
Donner congé, to give leave.
Donner courage, to animate.
Donner esperance, to give hope.
Donner martel en tête à quelcun, to vex some
Donner parole, to promise. [body.
Ecorcher, to flea.
Ecorcher le François, to speak French badly.
Ecumer le Pot, to scum the Pot.
Ecumer sur Mer, voler, to play the Pyrat.

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Entonner du Vin, to tun by a Funnel.

Entonner un Air, to begin a Tune in Singing.

Entretenir une Concubine, to keep a Concubine.

Entretenir, fournir de tout, to find out every thing.

Entretenir discourir, to entertain in discourse.

Entendre, to hear.

S'entendre avec quelcun, to have intelligence with one.

J'entens qu'il fasse son devoir, I mean that he must do his Duty.

Faire bonne chere, to be merry.

Faire compagnie, to accompany.

Faire conscience, to be conscientious.

Faire credit, to intrust.

Faire difficulté, to make difficulty.

Faire escorte, to go along with.

Faire force, to use force.

Faire grace, to pardon.

Faire honneur, to honour.

Faire Marché, to make a Bargain.

Faire pitié, to move.

Faire rencontre, to meet.

Faire semblant, to feign.

Faire tête, to oppose.

Faire vente, to sell.

Faire voile, to fail.

Faire un Enfant, to get a Child.

Faire le fou, to play the Fool.

Je n'ai que faire de cela, I have no need of

Faire des armes, to fence. [chat.

Faire un faux pas, to slip.

Faire

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- Bander un plaie*, to tye a Wound with Bands.
Boire Bouteille, to drink a Bottle.
Boire frais, to drink cool.
Il a fait la folie, il faut qu'il la boive, he has play'd the fool, he must suffer for't.
Charger un Fardeau, to take up a Burthen.
Charger un Fusil, to charge a Gun.
Charger l'ennemi le battre, to charge; or set on the Enemy.
Chasser, aller à la chasse, to Hunt.
Chasser, mettre dehors, to turn out of doors.
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Couler à fond, to sink.
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Ecumer sur Mer, voler, to play the Pyrat.

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Entonner du Vin, to tun by a Funnel.

Entonner un Air, to begin a Tune in Singing.

Entretenir une Concubine, to keep a Concubine.

Entretenir, fournir de tout, to find out every thing.

Entretenir discourir, to entertain in discourse.

Entendre, to hear.

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Faire honneur, to honour.

Faire Marché, to make a Bargain.

Faire pitié, to move.

Faire rencontre, to meet.

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Faire tête, to oppose.

Faire vente, to sell.

Faire voile, to fail.

Faire un Enfant, to get a Child.

Faire le fou, to play the Fool.

Je n'ai que faire de cela, I have no need of

Faire des armes, to fence. [that.

Faire un faux pas, to slip.

Faire

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Faire une querelle à quelqu'un, to pick a quarrel with one.

Faire faire, to get made.

Defaire, to undo.

Defaire une Armée, to defeat an Army.

Se defaire d'un importun, to rid himself of an importunate.

Se defaire de son argent, to spend his Money.

Filer, to spin.

Defiler, to file off.

Filer doux, to give fair words.

Forger au Marteau, to forge like a Smith.

Forger une Menterie, inventer, to invent a lye.

Fumer, to smoak.

Fumer un Jambon, to besmoak a Gammon.

Fumer la Terre, to dung the Earth.

Gagner, to gain.

Gagner pais, to fly.

Griller, to broil.

Griller, mettre des grilles, to grate, to shut up with Grates.

Lever Boutique, to set up a Shop.

Lever un fardeau, to take up a Burthen.

Lever du drap, to buy Cloth.

Lever des Soldats, to raise Souldiers.

S'Elever, to raise his Fortune.

Meler, to mingle.

Meler des Cartes, to shuffle Cards.

Se meler, to meddle with.

Mettre ordre à ses affaires, to settle his affairs.

Mouiller, to wet.

Mouiller l'Ancre, to cast Anchor.

Noir.

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Noircir, to black.

Noircir la reputation, to stain the Reputation.

Obliger, contraindre, to force.

Obliger, faire plaisir, to oblige.

S'obliger par contract, to engage one's self in
in a Bond.

Prendre avis, to take Counsel.

Prendre femme, to marry a Wife.

Prendre garde, to observe.

Prendre langue, to inquire.

Prendre naissance, take his extract.

Prendre peine, to attempt.

Prendre possession, to take possession.

Passer, to pass, to go by.

Passer le tems, to spend the time.

Se passer de quelque chose, to make shift with-
out it.

Penser, to think.

Penser un Cheval, to dress a Horse.

Pendre, to hang.

Dépendre, to unhang.

Dépendre de quelcun, to depend on somebody.

Prendre, to take.

Prendre un Verre de Vin, to drink a Glass
of Wine.

Reprendre, to take again.

Reprendre quelcun, to reprehend somebody.

Rafraichir, to cool or refresh.

Rafraichir la memoire, to put one in mind.

Rafraichir des troupes, to revive Souldiers.

Rafraichir un habit, to renew a sute of Cloaths.

Rendre conte, to give an account.

Rendre

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- Rendre gorge*, to disgorge.
Retrancher un Camp, to intrench an Army.
Retrancher de son train, to lessen or diminish ones retinue.
Se retrancher de son Ordinaire, to shorten ones Ordinary.
Servir, to serve, to wait.
Se servir, to make use.
Souffler, to blow.
Souffler, travailler en Chimie, to work Alchemy.
Songer, to dream. [my.
Songer à ses affaires, to mind ones business.
Trancher, couper, to slice, or cut, or carve.
Trancher du grand Seigneur, to act the part of some great Person.
Tremper, to dip, steep.
Tremper une lame, to temper a Sword-blade.
Transir de froid, to starve for cold.
Transir de peur, to swoon for fear.
Tirer pais, ou Trousser bagage, ou plier bagage, to flye.
Trouver bon, to approve.
Trouver mauvais, to condemn.
Violer sa parole, to break his word.
Violer une fille, to force a Maid.
Voler en l'Air, to flye in the Air.
Voler, dérober, to play the Thief.

DI-

DIALOGUES.

Premier Dialogue.

The First Dialogue.

Bon jour, Monsieur,
comment vous por-
tez vous ?

À votre service.

Comment se porte, Mon-
sieur, votre Père ?

Et Madame votre Mè-
re ?

Il or elle, se porte bien,
graces à Dieu.

J'en suis bien aise.

Il est malade.

Elle est un peu indisposée

J'en suis fâché.

Qu'at-il ? qu'at-elle ?

Il a la fièvre.

Elle a mal aux dents.

Mais, Monsieur, avez

vous déjeuné ?

Non Monsieur.

Voulez vous déjeuner a-

vec nous ?

Good morrow, Sir,
how do you do ?

At your Service.

How doth the Gentle-
man your Father ?

And Madam your Mo-
ther ?

He, or she, is well,
thanks be to God.

I am glad of it.

He is sick.

She is a little indispos'd

I am sorry for it.

What ails he ? What
ails she ?

He hath the Feaver.

He hath the Tooth-
ach.

But, Sir, have you
Break-fast ?

No, Sir.

Will you Break-fast
with us ?

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<i>De tout mon coeur.</i>	With all my heart.
<i>Nous n'avons pas grand chose à vous donner.</i>	We have not much to entertain you with.
<i>Nous n'avons qu'un Jambon.</i>	We have only a Gammon of Bacon.
<i>C'est assez, apportez le, nous en couperons une tranche.</i>	'Tis enough, bring it, we will cut a slice of it.
<i>Descendons dans la Cuisine.</i>	Let us go into the Kitchen.
<i>Avez vous un Couteau?</i>	Have you a Knife?
<i>Coupez un morceau de pain.</i>	Cut a piece of Bread.
<i>Marie, rince les Verres.</i>	Mary, wash the Glafs.
<i>Voions si le Vin est bon.</i>	Let's see whether the Wine be good.
<i>Goutez ce Vin, je vous prie.</i>	Tast that Wine, pray.
<i>Comment le trouvez vous?</i>	How do you like it?
<i>Il est excellent.</i>	It is excellent.
<i>Donnez à boire à Monsieur.</i>	Give the Gentleman some drink.
<i>Monsieur, je salue votre santé.</i>	Sir, my Service to you.
<i>Je vous remercie, Monsieur.</i>	I thank you, Sir.
<i>Vous ne mangez plus.</i>	You don't eat more.
<i>J'ai tant mangé, que je ne pourrai pas diner.</i>	I have eat so much, that I shant be able to eat my dinner.
<i>Que voulez vous faire?</i>	What will you do?

Alons

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Alons nous promener au Jardin. Let us go walk in the Garden.

Rendons graces. Let's say Grace.

Pierre, où est la clef du Jardin? Peter, where is the key of the Garden?

La voici, Monsieur. There it is, Sir.

Ouvrez la porte. Open the Door.

Je ne saurois l'ouvrir. I cannot open it.

Vous êtes bien mal adroit. You are very unhandy.

Voici un beau Jardin. This is a fine Garden.

Voilà de belles Fleurs. There are fine Flowers.

Promenons nous sous ce Berceau. Let us walk under that Arbor.

Quelle Fleur est cela? What Flower is that?

C'est une Rose, une Tulipe, un Oeillet. It is a Rose, a Tulip, a Pink.

Cueillez en si vous en voulez. Gather some, if you will have any.

Vous avez une belle Treille. You have a fine Vine Arbor.

Vous aurez quantité de Raisins. You will have many Grapes.

J'en viendrai manger, quand ils seront murs. I will come and eat some when they are ripe.

Vous serez bien venu. You shall be welcome.

Second Dialogue.

Rencontre de deux Amis.

Mon cher Monsieur,
j'ai bien de la joie
de vous voir.
Je m'estime heureux de
rencontrer un si bon
Ami, dans un lieu où
je m'y attendois le
moins.

Vous me surprenez le
plus agréablement du
monde.

Depuis quand êtes vous
ici?

Il y a trois jours.

Alors, je vous prie, boire
un verre de Vin.

Il fait trop chaud,
mais alons plutôt au
Café.

J'admire la commodité
des Cafés.

Ils sont commodes à di-
vers égards.

Vous avez raison.

Second Dialogue.

A Meeting of two Friends.

Dear Sir, I am very
glad to see you.

I think my self happy
to meet with so good
a Friend, where I
least look'd for him.

This is to me a most
agreeable surprize.

How long have you
been here?

'Tis three days since.

Pray let's go and drink
a glass of Wine.

It is too hot, but we
will rather go to
the Coffee-house.

I admire the conveni-
ency of Coffeehou-
ses.

They are convenient
upon several ac-
counts.

You're in the right on't.

On

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<i>On y trouve toutes sortes de Liqueurs.</i>	One may meet with all sorts of liquors in it.
<i>On y va principalement pour la compagnie.</i>	One goes chiefly for Conversation.
<i>Et aussi pour apprendre des Nouvelles.</i>	And also to learn News.
<i>Voici une Gazette, qui parle d'une bataille.</i>	There is a Gazette w ^{ch} talks of a Battle.
<i>Cette Nouvelle merite confirmation.</i>	That News wants confirmation.
<i>Monsieur, croiez vous que nous aurons la Paix ?</i>	Sir, Do you think we shall have a Peace ?
<i>Je crois qu'oui.</i>	I believe so.
<i>Et moi je crois que non.</i>	And I believe not.
<i>Sur quoi vous fondez vous ?</i>	What grounds have you for it ?
<i>Parce que je vois que les esprits de l'un & de l'autre parti n'y sont guere portez.</i>	Because I see the minds of both Parties little inclined that way.
<i>Cependant tout le monde a besoin de la Paix.</i>	Nevertheless every body wants Peace.
<i>Sur tout les Marchands.</i>	Especially Merchants.
<i>La Guerre fait beaucoup de tort au commerce.</i>	The War is a great hindrance to Trade.
<i>Sans doute, la Paix est toujours avantageuse pour le commerce.</i>	Without question, Peace is always advantageous to Trade.
<i>Quand croit on que le Roi partira ?</i>	When do they suppose the King will go ?
<i>Je n'en sai rien.</i>	I know nothing of it.
	G <i>Mais</i>

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<i>Mais parlons de Nou- velles particulieres.</i>	But let's speak of pri- vate News.
<i>On dit que Monsieur---- est blessé à mort.</i>	They say that Mr--- is wounded to death.
<i>J'en suis faché, c'est un honnête homme.</i>	I am sorry sorry for't, he is an honest man.
<i>Sur quoi se sont ils que- rellez ?</i>	Upon what account did they quarrel ?
<i>On dit que c'est au jeu, & qu'il lui a donné un dementi.</i>	They say that it was at Play, and he gave him the lye.
<i>Je ne le crois pas.</i>	I don't believe it.
<i>Ni moi non plus.</i>	Nor I neither.
<i>Cela peut être.</i>	That may be.
<i>Quoi qu'il en soit, on le saura bien tôt.</i>	Whatever it be, 'twill be quickly known.
<i>Je m'en informerai chez lui.</i>	I'll enquire at his house.

Dialogue Troisième.

Monsieur, avez vous
de nouveaux
Livres François ?

Oui, Mr. quels Livres
souhaitez vous avoir ?

Des livres de Theologie ?

De Philosophie ?

De Medecine ?

De Morale ?

Des Romans ?

Des Comedies ?

Third Dialogue.

SIR, Have you got
any new French
Books ?

Yes, Sir, What Books
do you want ?

Books of Divinity ?

Of Philosophy ?

Of Physick ?

Of Morality ?

Of Romances ?

Comedies ?

Non

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<i>Non, je cherche des livres de Mathématique.</i>	No, I look for Mathematical Books.
<i>J'ai les Elemens d'Euclide.</i>	I have Euclid's Elements.
<i>Est ce un Livre nouveau?</i>	Is it a new Book?
<i>Oui Monsieur, il n'y a qu'un an qu'il est Imprimé.</i>	Yes Sir, it is but a Year since it was Printed.
<i>De quel pris est il?</i>	What is the Price of it?
<i>De dix chelins.</i>	Ten Shillings.
<i>C'est trop cher.</i>	It is too dear.
<i>Il me semble Monsieur, que c'est fort bon marche,</i>	It thinks, Sir, it is very cheap.
<i>Il coute cinq francs à Paris.</i>	It cost five Livres in Paris.
<i>J'ai de la peine à le croire.</i>	I can hardly believe it.
<i>Il n'est pas trop bien relié.</i>	It is not very well bound.
<i>Il est relié en veau.</i>	It is bound in Calfs Leather.
<i>Il ne sauroit être mieux relié, à moins qu'il ne soit doré.</i>	It cannot be better bound, unless it be gilt.
<i>Cette reliure la me coute deux chelins.</i>	That binding cost me two Shilling.
<i>Je l'acheterai si vous me le voulez donner pour huit chelins.</i>	I'll buy it, if you will let me have it for eight Shillings.
<i>Je ne saurois je vous assure.</i>	I cannot, I assure you.

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Vous le pouvez bien, mais vous ne voulez pas. You can, but you will not.

Vous ne voudriez pas Mr, que je vendisse mes livres à perte. You would not have me sell my Books to lose by, Sir?

A la verité, cela ne seroit pas raisonnable. Truly that would not be reasonable.

Et bien, je vous en donnerai neuf chelins. Well then, I'll give you Nine.

Donnez m'en dix s'il vous plait. Give me Ten, if you please.

Je n'en donnerai pas un sold d'avantage. I'll not give a Penny more.

Voila votre argent, prenez le, si vous voulez. There is your money, take it, if you will.

Et bien, Monsieur, vous l'aurez. Well Sir, you shall have it.

Je ne veux pas regarder à si peu de chose. I will not stand with you for such a small matter.

J'aime mieux gagner six sous-avec vous, que de perdre six chelins avec un autre. I had rather get Sixpence by you, than lose Six Shillings by another.

Je vous croi, vous n'avez que faire d'en jurer. I believe you, you need not swear it.

N'avez vous point besoin d'autres livres? Do you want no other Books?

Non pas à present. Not for the present.

Monsieur, j'espere que Sir, I hope I shall have
j'aurai

J'aurai l'honneur de the honour to see
vous revoir. you again.

Oui, vous aurez encore Yes, you shall have
de mon argent, mais more of my Money,
il faudra que vous but you must use
me fassiez meilleur me better.
marché.

Je vous assure, Mr. que I assure you, Sir, that
je vous ferai aussi bon I will use you as
marché que je pour- well as I can.
rai.

Et bien Monsieur, a- Well Master, adieu to
dieu. you.

Monsieur, votre tres- Sir, your most hum.
humble serviteur. ble Servant.

Dialogue Quatrieme.

Fourth Dialogue.

Monsieur, êtes vous Sir, are you a French
François? Man?

Oui Monsieur, à votre Yes Sir, at your ser-
service. vice.

Combien y a, til que How long have you
vous êtes en Angle- been in England?
terre?

Il y a environ un An About a Year and an
& demi. half.

Parlez vous Anglois? Do you speak English?

Je l'entens mieux que I understand it better
je ne le parle. than I speak it.

La langue Angloise est The English Tongue
fort difficile aux is very hard for
François. French Men.

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La langue Francoise est bien plus difficile aux Anglois. The French is far harder to English Men.

J'avouë qu'elle a des difficultez, que la langue Angloise n'a pas. I confess it hath some difficulties which the French Tongue hath not.

Mais la prononciation en est bien plus facile que de l'Angloise. But the Pronunciation is far more easy than English.

J'ai de la peine a le croire. I can hardly believe it.

L'experience nous le fait voir tous les jours. Experience shews it us every day.

Je connois quantité d'Anglois qui prononcent parfaitement le François. I know many English who pronounce French extreamly well.

Et à peine peut on trouver un François entre cent, qui prononce passablement bien l'Anglois. And one can hardly find a French Man among a hundred, who can pronounce Engl. indifferently.

J'en connois pourtant quelques uns qui le prononcent presque aussi bien que les Anglois. Yet I know some who can pronounce almost as well as English Men.

Il faut donc qu'ils soient venus en Angleterre fort jeunes. Then they came into England very young.

Cela

Cela peut etre car il y a long tems qu'ils y sont. | *It may be so, for they have been here many Years.*

Dialogue Cinquieme.

Comment Monsieur, vous voila déjà de retour ?

Je savois bien que je ne tarderois pas long tems.

Avez vous trouvé votre homme ?

Oui.

Vous a-t-il païé ?

Oui, Dieu merci.

J'en suis bien aise, mais s'il ne vous eut pas païé, vous n'auriez pas manqué d'argent.

Je vous aurois ouvert ma bourse.

Je suis votre serviteur.

Demeurerons nous ici ?

Non, allons boire bouteille pour passer une demi-heure de tems ensemble.

De tout mon coeur, mais je vous la veux donner.

Nous parlerons de cela quand nous l'aurons bûe.

Fifth Dialogue.

How Sir, are you come or return'd already ?

I knew I should not stay long.

Did you find your Man ?

Yes.

Hath he paid you ?

Yes, I thank God.

I am glad of it, but if he had not paid you, you should not have wanted Money.

I would have opened my Purse for you.

I am your Servant.

Shall we stay here ?

No, let us go drink a Bottle, to pass half an hour together.

With all my heart, but I will give it you.

We'll talk of that when we have drunk it.

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<i>Voulez vous jouer une partie au Piquet?</i>	Will you play a Game at Picket?
<i>De tout mon coeur.</i>	With all my heart.
<i>Avez vous des Cartes?</i>	Have you got Cards?
<i>J'en enverrai chercher un jeu.</i>	I will send for a Pack.
<i>Que jouerons nous?</i>	What shall we play for?
<i>Joüons une Guinée à chaque partie pour passer le tems.</i>	Let us play for a Guinea a Game, to pass the time away.
<i>Voilà qui est fait.</i>	Done.
<i>Voions à qui fera.</i>	Let us see who shall deal.
<i>J'ai la main.</i>	I am the Elder-hand.
<i>C'est à vous à faire.</i>	You are to deal.
<i>Combien donnez vous de cartes à la fois?</i>	How many Cards do you give me?
<i>deux ou trois?</i>	two or three?
<i>Nimporte pas.</i>	It is no matter.
<i>Je croi que je vous donne toutes les meilleures.</i>	I believe I give you all the best.
<i>Vous me donnez toutes les plus méchantes.</i>	You give me all the worst.
<i>A refaire si vous voulez.</i>	Deal again, if you will.
<i>Non pas.</i>	No.
<i>Combien en prenez vous?</i>	How many do you take?
<i>Je prens tout.</i>	I take all.
<i>Je vous en laisse une.</i>	I leave you one.
<i>J'ai laissé ma carte.</i>	I have left my Card.

<i>Je suis malheureux.</i>	I am unfortunate.
<i>J'ai écarté tout mon jeu.</i>	I have put out all my Game.
<i>Prenez vous le reste ?</i>	Do you take the rest ?
<i>Je n'en prens que trois.</i>	I take but three.
<i>Que jouerez vous ?</i>	What will you play ?
<i>Je jouerai coeur.</i>	I'll play Hearts.
<i>En voila une qui m'accommoderoit bien.</i>	That Card would do my business.
<i>Où est votre écart ?</i>	Where are your Cards you laid out ?
<i>Le voila.</i>	There they are.
<i>Contez votre point.</i>	Tell your Point.
<i>Je n'ai que cinquante et un.</i>	I have but One and Fifty.
<i>Ils ne sont que trop bons.</i>	They are too good.
<i>Ils ne valent pas.</i>	They are not good.
<i>J'ai écarté la partie.</i>	I put, or laid out the Game, or Sett.
<i>Je suis une mazette.</i>	I am a Bungler, or Novice at Play.
<i>Sixieme Maiore, Quinte de Roi, Quatrieme à la Dame, ou quarte à la Dame, Tierce de Valet, de dix, &c.</i>	A Sixieme Major, a Quint to, or from the King, a Fourth to, or from the Queen, a Tierce, or Third to the Knave, Ten, &c.
<i>J'en ai autant, ou cela est egal.</i>	I have as much, or that's equal.
<i>Trois As, trois Rois, &c. sont ils bons.</i>	Are three Aces, three Kings, &c. good.
<i>J'ai quatorze de Valets.</i>	I am 14 by Knaves.

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Je joue un Coeur, un Pi- que, un Carreau, un Trefle. | I play a Heart, a Spade, a Diamond, a Club.

L'As, le Roi, la Dame, le Valet, le Dix, le Neuf, le Huit, le Sept. | The Ace, the King, the Queen, the Knave the Ten, the Nine, the Eight, the Seven.

Je vous ai fait Pic, Re- pic, & Capot. | I have Peckt, Repeckt and Capoted you.

Je gagne les cartes. | I win, or I have the Cards.

J'ai sept mains, ou sept leves. | I have seven Tricks.

J'ai perdu. | I have lost.

Vous avez gagné. | You have won.

Donnez moi ma reven- che. | Give me my Revenge.

De tout mon coeur. | With all my heart.

Dialogue Sixieme.

Pour aler à la Comedie.

O*N dit qu'on joue aujourd'hui une nouvelle piece de The- atre.*

Est ce une Comedie, une Tragedie, un Opera, ou une Farce?

C'est une Tragedie.

Comment s'appelle-t-elle?

L'Epouse en Deuil.

Sixth Dialogue.

To go to see a Play.

T*hey say there's a New Play acted to day.*

Is it a Comedy, a Tra- gedy, an Opera, or a Farce?

'Tis a Tragedy.

What's its Name?

The Mourning Bride.

Qui

<i>Qui en est l'Auteur ?</i>	Who is the Author of it ?
<i>C'est Monsieur —</i>	It is Mr. —
<i>L'irons nous voir ?</i>	Shall we go and see it ?
<i>De tout mon coeur.</i>	With all my heart.
<i>Je m'en vai donner ordre au Cocher d'apporter le Carosse et nous y irons tout aussi tôt.</i>	I'll go and bid the Coach-man get the Coach ready, and we will go immediately.
<i>Irons nous dans une Loge ?</i>	Shall we go into a Box ?
<i>Je ferai ce qu'il vous plaira, mais j'aimerois mieux aler au Parterre.</i>	I'll do what you please, but I had rather go into the Pit.
<i>Comment trouvez vous cette Musique ?</i>	How do you like that Musick ?
<i>Je la trouve fort belle.</i>	Methinks 'tis very fine.
<i>Les Galeries sont deja pleines.</i>	The Galleries are full already.
<i>Nous sommes fort pressés dans le Parterre.</i>	We are very much crowded in the Pit.
<i>Il y a dans les Loges autant de Dames, qu'il en peut tenir.</i>	The Boxes are as full of Ladies as they can hold.
<i>Je n'ai jamais vu la Comedie si pleine.</i>	I never saw the House so full.
<i>Ily a quantité de beau monde.</i>	There is abundance of fine People.
<i>J'aime presque autant que la Comedie, la vûe</i>	I love almost as much as the Play, the sight de

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<i>de ces belles Dames</i>	<i>of those fine Ladies</i>
<i>qui font l'ornement</i>	<i>who grace the Boxes</i>
<i>des Loges.</i>	
<i>Elles sont fort bien mi-</i>	<i>They are very fine, or</i>
<i>ses, ou ajustées.</i>	<i>very finely drest.</i>
<i>Elles joignent la Beau-</i>	<i>They join the Beauties</i>
<i>té et les agrimens du</i>	<i>and Charms of the</i>
<i>Corps, à la richesse des</i>	<i>Body, to the Richness</i>
<i>ajustemens, et à l'éclat</i>	<i>of the Attire, and the</i>
<i>de leurs Pierreries.</i>	<i>Brightness of their</i>
	<i>Jewels.</i>
<i>Remarquez vous cette</i>	<i>Do you take notice of</i>
<i>Dame qui est dans la</i>	<i>that Lady who sits in</i>
<i>Loge du Roi ?</i>	<i>the King's Box ?</i>
<i>Oui, je la vois, elle est</i>	<i>Yes, I see her : she's</i>
<i>jolie.</i>	<i>pretty.</i>
<i>Comment, jolie ! il faut</i>	<i>How, pretty ! You</i>
<i>dire qu'elle est belle</i>	<i>should say that she's as</i>
<i>comme un Ange.</i>	<i>handsome as an An-</i>
	<i>gel.</i>
<i>C'est une Beauté par-</i>	<i>She's a perfect Beauty.</i>
<i>faite.</i>	
<i>La connoissez vous ?</i>	<i>Do you know her ?</i>
<i>J'ai cet honneur là.</i>	<i>I have that Honour.</i>
<i>Elle a la taille belle &</i>	<i>She has a fine easie</i>
<i>degagée.</i>	<i>shape.</i>
<i>Avez vous pris garde à</i>	<i>Have you took notice</i>
<i>son tein ?</i>	<i>of her Complexion ?</i>
<i>C'est le plus beau tein-</i>	<i>'Tis the finest Com-</i>
<i>du monde.</i>	<i>plexion in the world.</i>
<i>Elle a les dents blan-</i>	<i>She has Teeth as</i>
<i>ches comme neige.</i>	<i>white as Snow.</i>

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<i>Je croi, qu'elle a beau-</i> <i>coup d'Esprit.</i>	I think she has a great deal of Wit.
<i>On peut bien voir la</i> <i>Beauté, mais non pas</i> <i>l'Esprit.</i>	Beauty indeed may be seen, but not Wit.
<i>Si elle avoit autant</i> <i>d'Esprit que de Beau-</i> <i>té, on pourroit dire que</i> <i>c'est un abrégé de tou-</i> <i>tes les Perfections.</i>	Had she as much Wit as Beauty, she might be said to be an A- bridgment of all Per- fections.
<i>Mais on tire le Rideau,</i> <i>écoutons.</i>	But the Curtain is drawing, let's hear.
<i>La Comedie est achevée.</i>	The Play is done.
<i>Retournons nous enchez</i> <i>nous.</i>	Let's return home.

7. Dialogue.

Alant en Voiage.

O *U*alez vous, Mon-
sieur ?

Je m'en vai à Douvre.

Quand partez vous ?

Tout à l'heure.

*T*alez vous en Carosse,
ou à Cheval ?

A cheval.

Garçon, amene moi mon
cheval.

Le voici Monsieur.

Est il bien étrille ?

7. Dialogue.

Going upon a Journey.

W Here do you
go, Sir ?

I am going to Dover.

When do you go a-
way ?

Presently.

Do you go thither in
a Coach, or on Horse-
back ?

On Horse-back.

Boy, bring forth my
Horse.

Here he is, Sir.

Is he well curried ?

Oui,

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<i>Oui, Monsieur.</i>	Yes, Sir.
<i>Combien de Miles y a-t-il dici à—</i>	How many Miles is this place from—
<i>Trente Miles.</i>	Thirty Miles.
<i>Sont ce de longs Miles ?</i>	Are they long Miles ?
<i>Non, Monsieur, ce sont les plus courts d'Angleterre.</i>	No, Sir, they are the shortest in England.
<i>Croiez vous que nous puissions faire tant de chemin aujourd'hui ?</i>	Do you think we can go far to day ?
<i>Sans doute ; car il n'est que midi.</i>	Without doubt ; for it is but twelve a-clock.
<i>Vous avez assez de tems pour y arriver avant que le soleil se couche.</i>	You have time enough to get there before the Sun sets.
<i>Le chemin est il beau ?</i>	Is the way good ?
<i>Fort beau.</i>	Very fine.
<i>Mais vous avez des Bois à traverser, & des Rivières à passer.</i>	But you have Woods to go through, and Rivers to pass over.
<i>Y a-t-il du danger sur le grand chemin ?</i>	Is there any danger upon the High-way ?
<i>On n'en parle point.</i>	There is no talk of it.
<i>On n'en dit rien.</i>	They say nothing of it
<i>Ne dit on pas s'il y a des Voleurs dans les Bois ?</i>	Don't they say whether there be Highwaymen in the Wood ?
<i>Il n'y a rien à craindre, ni de jour ni de nuit.</i>	There's nothing to be fear'd, either by day or by night.

C'est

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<i>C'est un grand chemin où l'on trouve du monde à tout moment.</i>	'Tis a Road where a man meets with people every moment.
<i>Quel chemin faut il prendre ?</i>	Which way must one take ?
<i>Quand vous serez pres du premier Village, vous prendrez à main droite.</i>	When you come near the next Village, you shall take to the right hand.
<i>Ne faut il pas monter la Montagne ?</i>	Must we not go up the Hill ?
<i>Non, Monsieur, il la faut laisser à gauche.</i>	No, Sir, you must leave it on the left hand.
<i>Le chemin est il difficile dans le Bois ?</i>	Is it a difficult way through the Wood ?
<i>Point du tout ; allez droit, vous ne pouvez pas vous égarer.</i>	Not at all ; go strait along, you cannot lose your way.
<i>Où est ce que nous rencontrerons une Riviere ?</i>	Where do we meet with a River ?
<i>A la sortie du Bois ?</i>	As you come out of the Wood.
<i>Est elle gueable ?</i>	Is it Fordable ?
<i>Non, Monsieur, on la passe dans un Bac.</i>	No, Sir, they go over it in a Ferry, or they Ferry it over.
<i>Alons, Messieurs, montons à cheval.</i>	Come, Gentlemen, let us get on Horseback.
<i>Metons nous en chemin.</i>	Let's begin our Journey.
<i>Adieu, Messieurs.</i>	Farewel, Gentlemen.
<i>Je vous souhaite bon</i>	I wish you a good

Voir

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Je vous remercie.
Ne voulez vous pas
prendre le vin d'etrier?
Comme il vous plaira.
Monsieur, à votre bon
Voyage, & à votre heu-
reux retour.

Journey.
I thank you.
Will you not take the
Scurrap-Cup?
As you please.
Sir, to your good Jour-
ney, and happy, or
(safe) return.

FINIS



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